

# CHRYSALE:

OR, THE

ADVENTURES

OF A

GUINEA.

Wherein are exhibited

VIEWS of several striking SCENES,

WITH

Curious and interesting ANECDOTES, of  
the most Noted Persons in every Rank  
of Life, whose Hands it passed through,

IN

AMERICA, ENGLAND, HOLLAND, GERMANY,  
and PORTUGAL.

—Hold the Mirror up to Nature,  
To shew Vice its own Image, Virtue its own Likeness,  
And the very Age and Body of the Times  
His Form and Pressure.

SHAKESPEARE.

Qui capit, ille facit.

By an ADEPT.

---

VOL. III.

---

LONDON:

Printed for T. BECKET and P. A. DE HONDT, at  
Tully's Head, near Surry-Street, in the Strand.

MDCCLXV.



CHRYSALE

ADVERTISER

CUTTING

Views of Great Britain  
with  
a description of the  
country and the  
people of the same

London, Printed by J. Smith, in the Strand



---

## ADVERTISEMENT.

**T**HE circumstances in which *the Adventures of a Guinea* fell into the hands of the Editor, as explained in the General Preface, account for this, and the former Additions to that Work.

The uncommon favour, with which the first Edition, imperfect as it was, was received, encouraged him to spare no pains for the recovery of the rest of the Manuscript: Though his success however in this attempt exceeded his expectations, fear of the prejudice, in general too justly, entertained against *Continuations*, prevented his publishing, in the Second Edition, any more of what he had recovered, than could be added without enhancing the price. But as the sale of so many numerous impressions, since that Addition, has entirely removed every shadow of such fear, he thinks it would be injustice to the Publick to withhold the rest from them any longer.

A

As

## ADVERTISEMENT.

As to the objection made to *Continuations*, that they are written after the first design is compleated, and when the imagination is exhausted, it can by no means affect the following sheets, which are really *a Restitution of the Original*, not an Addition of any thing new ; as will plainly appear to the judicious Reader, who will find the same scope of imagination, the same spirited freedom, and depth of remark in every period of these Volumes, which so eminently distinguished the former ; and trace the genuine connection through the whole.

For one great disadvantage, which these Volumes lie under, Candour will make the just allowance, when the occasion of it is considered.

This is the Printing of these Parts, thus detached, and by themselves with only references to the places, where they follow in the Context of the former Volumes ; by which means they lose the advantage of the general Fable, or as I may say, *Machine*, which so happily introduces and supports the whole, and of which

## ADVERTISEMENT.

which no more could be recovered; all, but what was at first published, being cancelled by the Orthodoxy of the pretended Clergyman, into whose hands the Manuscript unfortunately fell, who spared no more than was indispensibly necessary to open the design. \*

Had the Editor attended solely to his own interest, it would have suggested to him to have published this, as he did the former Addition, inserted regularly according to the Connection; as the established reputation of the Work would ensure the sale of the whole, even to those, who had before purchased the former Volumes. But this was an artifice he was incapable of using; and he chose to publish these Volumes, in this manner, rather than incur the least suspicion of so mercenary a design. He hopes therefore, that a disadvantage occasioned by such a delicate disinterestedness will not be looked upon as a defect; and that the whole will be viewed together, before any part is accused of abruptness, or want of uniformity to the general design.

\* See the General Preface.



## ADVERTISEMENT.

The absurdity, and injustice of leveling the general reproof of vice, against particular Persons, and tracing to real characters a work of mere imagination, are too glaring to require proof. Mr. *Addison*, in the instance he has given in one of his *Spectators*, of the whole Duty of Man, has shewn that the best book that ever was written (humanely speaking) is liable to be construed into a scandalous libel, by such a *Perversion*.

The Editor of this Work has the satisfaction to see that whatever injurious attempts of that kind were at first made against it, they have not been able to prejudice it in the opinion of the Publick, as appears from the great and continued demand for it, for so many years. Defamation may please the malignancy of Man for a day; but it must be merit that can stand the test of time. Such insinuations are long since forgot, because unsupported by truth; as will all of the same nature, which may be made against the Volumes, now offered to the Publick, while the merit of them shall remain for the entertainment and instruction of ages.

THE

THE  
CONTENTS  
OF THE  
THIRD VOLUME.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

**I**NTRODUCTION. CHRYSAI enters into a new service. His master finds an ingenious excuse for retarning home ; but is unexpectedly stoped short by the way. In the common course of business, CHRYSAI changes his service : Character of his new master. Page 1

CHAP. II.

Motives of the enterprize in which CHRYSAI's master was engaged. In a private conference between him and his agent, some curious secrets, in a business not generally understood,

## C O N T E N T S.

are laid open, and a seeming contradiction naturally reconciled.

Page 7

### C H A P. III.

The behaviour of CHRYSAI's master on hearing an interesting piece of news, with his concise method of conducting an enterprize. CHRYSAI changes his service for that of a person of a very different character. An eloquent speech produces the usual effects of eloquence.

12

### C H A P. IV.

The general professes an uncommon motive for military ardour. An officer desires to speak with him, the mention of whose name opens some secrets in the service. Account of the officer. An extraordinary instance of ignorance of the word. He signalizes himself at the expence of his superiours, who reward him accordingly. The best qualifications for rising in the army, with reasons why things were otherwise under another commander.

17

### C H A P. V.

CHRYSAI's master makes some close remarks on certain matters. The method which the general took to parry the officer. CHRYSAI's master makes up the affair. The general gives the officer an opportunity of distinguishing himself, which he does in a signal manner.

22

## C O N T E N T S.

### C H A P. VI.

CHRYSAI accounts curiously for some interesting points of policy. He supports his reason for not entering into the particulars of the siege, by some remarks on war, more just perhaps than popular; and assigns a motive for courage, not likely to be meant by those who give it.

Page 30

### C H A P. VII.

One of the captains under CHRYSAI's master behaves in an extraordinary manner, and vindicates himself as extraordinarily. His crime is over-looked for prudential reasons, which he mistakes, and demands a trial. He meets his deserts.

34

### C H A P. VIII.

CHRYSAI accounts for the peculiar animosities, which some nations shew in war. A noble SPANIARD is taken prisoner in a sally. He makes a proposal to the general which is accepted, and opens a prospect of peace. A brutal outrage disappoints his design, and embroils matters more than ever.

39

### C H A P. IX.

CHRYSAI's attention is agreeably diverted by the appearance of a young SPANIARD, who throws himself at the feet of his master to

A 4

prefer



## CONTENTS.

*prefer an extraordinary request. The History of DON ALPHONSO GUZMAN, the young SPANIARD.* Page 44

### CHAP. X.

*Continued. OLIVIA's father is taken up by the inquisition, and herself put into a convent, on an ENGLISH battery's firing, upon which, DON ALPHONSO comes in despair to CHRYSAL's master to make a very odd request, which he grants at length, and also promises him his assistance to obtain his mistress.* 52

### CHAP. XI.

*The fortunate effect of CHRYSAL's master's sparing the convent. The mutual advantages to victors and vanquished of articles of capitulation. CHRYSAL's master performs his promise to ALPHONSO, into whose service CHRYSAL enters. ALPHONSO recovers his mistress, whose father is set at liberty by a piece of FUN of some ENGLISH sailors. Conclusion of the story of ALPHONSO. CHRYSAL changes his service.* 59

### CHAP. XII.

*CHRYSAL makes some striking remarks on a state of absolute liberty. Disappointment of the hopes of the conquerors, with the natural*

## CONTENTS.

*tural consequences. CHRYSAL's master going to take a taste of the pleasures of affluence, is flammed out of his treasure by a sutler, into whose service CHRYSAL enters. Page 69*

### C H A P. XIII.

*Character of CHRYSAL's new master. The right way not to suffer by making mistakes. A curious conversation between CHRYSAL's master and two persons of consequence lays open the secrets of some interesting affairs. He makes up a foolish dispute by a sensible toast. 73*

### C H A P. XIV.

*Continued. The mysteries of agency; and convenience of a military government, with some curious notions of the genteelest ways of rising in life. 79*

### C H A P. XV.

*Affecting consequences of carrying the foregoing schemes into execution; with the conclusion of the character and history of CHRYSAL's master. CHRYSAL changes his service. 86*

### C H A P. XVI.

*CHRYSAL's master swallows a pill, and pleads an important cause without success. A curious method of parrying one false oath by another, with the first oath taken by the master of a merchant-man. He shews another,*

## CONTENTS.

*ther instance of his skill in steering clear of perjury, but without his former success. His notion of conscience. CHRYSAL changes his service.* Page 92

### CHAP. XVII.

*CHRYSAL makes some reflections on the policy of imposing oaths of exculpation. The proper method of preserving the validity of oaths, with the consequences of their being administered indiscriminately to all persons, and on all occasions. An uncommon lecture from a captain of a man of war to his officers, represents some polite amusements in an odd light.* 101

### CHAP. XVIII.

*The folly of a person's prostituting his character to please his company, aggravated by the dangerous mistake of ridicule for applause. CHRYSAL's master changes place with the chaplain, and preaches him an interesting sermon, in which, among remarks more just than polite, he gives an uncommon reason for the particular deformity of vice in women.* 107

### CHAP. XIX.

*CHRYSAL describes true compassion; and shews the general consequence of a man's acknowledging distress, with the reasons of it. CHRYSAL's master is prevailed upon by his captain*

## CONTENTS.

*to tell him the cause of his melancholy, which is removed by an act of uncommon generosity. CHRYSAL enters into a new service.* Page 112

### CHAP. XX.

*History of a lieutenant of a man of war. A comparison between the rewards of merit, in the land, and sea-services; with a remarkable instance of a great man's remembering an old friend. The consequence of attempting to set up for a mender of manners, and of a man's not meeting an opportunity of making himself remarkable.* 119

### CHAP. XXI.

*An uncommon method of carrying on a war; with the danger of speaking the truth too plainly, at an improper time. CHRYSAL's master meets his brother. Some account of him. He represents certain matters in an odd light. CHRYSAL enters into his service. Conclusion of his character. CHRYSAL quits his service on an uncommon occasion, for one, from which he passes in the usual course of business into that of the general.* 126



# CONTENTS.

## BOOK II.

### CHAP. I.

**C**HRYSAL's master makes some characteristic reflections. He is surprized at the officer's refusing to make up matters; and gives a particular reason for some people's rising in the world. An extraordinary personage enters to him. Description of him. He gives a character of the native AMERICANS; and offers some interesting remarks on the return they make to the treatment they meet with; and on the practice of forming in the closet, plans of operations for armies in the field. Odd reason why the AMERICANS are desirous of gold. CHRYSAI changes his service. Page 135

### CHAP. II.

*The manner in which CHRYSAL's master was received by his subjects. Antiquated principles on which his authority was founded. His odd opinions and conduct in some important matters, with the consequences.* 147

### CHAP. III.

**C**HRYSAL describes his master's habitation and family. He makes an uncommon progress. The

## C O N T E N T S.

*The manner in which he found the females of his household engaged. Remarks on FINERY. Account of their amusements, with the manner in which they usually ended. The method by which CHRYSAL's master kept peace in his family.* Page 151

### C H A P. IV.

*CHRYSAL's master is honourably rewarded for his services. An unexpected meeting with one of his country-women, introduces an uncommon remark on a common matter. The lady gives an odd instance of conjugal love; and refuses the civil offer of CHRYSAL's master, for a natural reason. CHRYSAL changes his service.* 158

### C H A P. V.

*CHRYSAL's mistress gives some striking instances of female consistency. She is cured of her grief, by a person of accomplishments as extraordinary as her own. The advantage of comparative excellence. CHRYSAL's mistress marries, and he changes his service, for that of an old master.* 165

### C H A P. VI.

*CHRYSAL arrives in ENGLAND. His master is saluted by a sight not very pleasing. The history of the unfortunate hero of the day opens*

## CONTENTS.

*opens some mysterious scenes.* THE OBVIOUS  
USE OF COUNCILS OF WAR. Page 170

### CHAP. VII.

*Continued.* Consequence of the foregoing conduct. An extraordinary sentence attempted to be reversed in an extraordinary manner, and by as extraordinary persons. The reason of this; and why it miscarried. More mysteries. Just fate of the BUNGLERS, who left their poor TOOL in the lurch; with the consequences of this affair to a certain chore. 175

### CHAP. VIII.

CHRYSAI changes his service. He gets a view of a court of CIVIL JUDICATURE, on an extraordinary occasion. Some reflections out of the common cant on the delays of the law. A whimsical application of an old story produces the strange effect of putting a counsellor out of countenance. The necessity of absolute power in some governments; with a common decision, by which nothing is decided. 183

### CHAP. IX.

CHRYSAI's master joins a remarkable set of company. Their characters. CHRYSAI changes his service. Account of the enterprise on which his late master's companions were

## CONTENTS.

were going ; with the convincing arguments they used to procure obedience to their commands.

Page 189

### CHAP. X.

The ruinous appearance of the scene of action supplies matter for mirth to those whose trade it is to laugh at every thing. The point carried against law and reason. Enquiry into the cause of this. The rise of the prejudice against the profession of an actor. 194

### CHAP. XI.

Continued. The common consequence of excess of zeal. The professed intent of theatrical representations defeated by this absurd prejudice against actors. The vices against which this prejudice is levelled, in reality the effects of it ; with the means for remedying this, and other abuses. 198

### CHAP. XII.

The system of policy by which CHRYSAL'S master governed his state. Account of his methods of parrying poets. The reason why so few new plays are acted. Enquiry into the present state of genius. The general motives for writing plays preclude them from success. Managers



## CONTENTS.

*Managers and poets equally in fault in their dealings with each other.*

Page 203

### CHAP. XIII.

CHRYSAI's master sits in judgement on some pieces offered to him. A poet of fashion enters. The arguments by which he supports his work against the objections of CHRYSAI's master, who makes some curious dramatical strictures. The poet, driven from his last retreat, the interest of his great friends, by the common cant of the house's being FULL for the season, departs in a rage, denouncing their resentment, which CHRYSAI's master shews his reason not to fear the effects of. 207

### CHAP. XIV.

Continuation. CHRYSAI's master rejects the work of a poet for his ignorance of the laws of the drama. More dramatical strictures. The poet modestly insists that his play is refused only because it wants the interest of the great; and goes off in an buff. Another poet repulsed for his attachment to the laws of the drama. Arguments against these laws. The poet refuses to conform to the present taste; and makes an appeal. One more poet refused only for wanting every poetical talent. Remarks on something that affects more than care to own it. CHRYSAI changes his service, on an occasion not common. 212

CHAP.

# CONTENTS.

## CHAP. XV.

CHRYSAI's master engages in a genteel amour. A delicate way of refining pleasure. His mistress persuades him that she has poisoned him, and herself. His situation on hearing this. Striking proofs of medical skill with the advantage of a regular course of practice. An exemplary instance of charity and forgiveness diverts the doctors attention to the murderers. Page 219

## CHAP. XVI.

The recovery of the murderers opens a new scene. She clears up the mystery, less to the satisfaction of the doctors, than of their noble patient, who rewards her liberally for her good news; and sends them off without their errand. Reflections on some genteel matters. CHRYSAI changes his service. 225

## CHAP. XVII.

CHRYSAI's master goes to be admitted into an extraordinary society. Some reflections not suited to the taste of the times. Rise of this society. A description of a monastery, with an account of its members, and of some of its rules. 231

## CHAP.

## CONTENTS.

### CH A P. XVIII.

*CHRYSAI'S master arrives at the monastery. The manner of his being admitted into the society. Character of his competitor. The method he took to revenge the society's injustice in preferring CHRYSAI'S master to him. The mirth of the company disturbed by the entrance of THE DEVIL, just as he was invoked by CHRYSAI'S master. The effect of such a visitor upon the company. The DEVIL fixes upon CHRYSAI'S master in particular, and makes him squeak.* Page 236

### CH A P. XIX.

*The DEVIL is degraded to a BABOON, and his appearance well accounted for, which restores the mirth and courage of the company, and particularly of CHRYSAI'S master, who exerts himself to recover his character. The appearance of the be-deviled BABOON is traced next day to his introducer, who at the instance of CHRYSAI'S master is expelled the society for presuming to ridicule their rites. Farther consequences of this affair make the superiour break up his monastery, and build a church.* 244

### CH A P. XX.

*A farther account of the rules of the convent; with some striking instances of economy. A seeming inconsistency accounted for, from a principle*

## CONTENTS.

*principle not sufficiently understood. Some remarkable effects of vanity. Reason of the abuse of wealth.* Page 50

### CHAP. XXI.

*Account of the members of the society. The history of the superiour. The particular qualifications by which he arose in life. Success in a private instance encourages him to try his talents, in an higher sphere, from which he soon descends with disgrace. A striking inconsistency in his character.* 255

### CHAP. XXII.

*Continuation of the history of the superiour. The inconsistency in his character accounted for. The reason of his being sent early to travel for education. Political principles all necessary to be attended to, in a tutor. The method and effect of his tutor's care to instruct him in Religion. A frightful story gives rise to a frightful dream, which is interrupted still more frightfully. A tremendous apparition terrifies him into a swoon. Account of the apparition.* 259

### CHAP. XXIII.

*Continuation. Behaviour of the tutor on finding his pupil in a swoon. He recovers; and terrifies his tutor by mistaking him for a saint. Charity begins at home. The tutor* saga-



## C O N T E N T S.

*sagaciously guesses at the meaning of the mistake; and piously resolves to improve it. The pupil's full and true account of the apparition, with the tutor's honest addition to it. His repentance, and conversion. His tutor moderates his zeal for weighty reasons. He relapses; and his tutor for private reasons divulges the whole affair. The method he took to invalidate the story.* Page 265

## C H A P. XXIV.

*Account of the members continued. History of one who turned libertine, in speculation, after he had lost the power of being so in practice. How this happened; the force of literary vanity; and the reason why it is stronger than any other. Instances of the advantages reaped from encouraging genius. A new method of flattery is successful where all others had failed, and by a master-stroke makes vanity gain a signal triumph over virtue.* 272

C H R Y-

\*\*\*\*\*

CHRYSA L:

OR, THE

ADVENTURES

OF A

G U I N E A.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHAP. I.

*Introduction.* CHRYSA L enters into a new service. His master finds an ingenious excuse for returning home; but is unexpectedly stopped short by the way. In the common course of business, CHRYSA L changes his service: Character of his new master.

(THERE being a war between SPAIN and ENGLAND, CHRYSA L in the shape of a DOUBLOON is presented by a SPANISH governor to the captain of an ENGLISH man of war cruising off the coast of MEXICO, in return for his quitting his station to give him an opportunity of sending the treasure to EUROPE.)

VOL. III.

B

“As

“ As this was a compliment of great consequence to the *Spaniards*, the captain had been so handsomely considered for it, that his desires were satisfied, and he only wished to be safe at home to enjoy the wealth he had so happily acquired.”—*Vol. 1.*—

*Page 53.*

However impatient though he might be to return, it was necessary for him to find some pretence to justify a conduct so contrary to his duty, the time appointed for his continuing on that station, not being near expired.

But a proper knowledge of the world is never at a loss for expedients. He immediately came to a right understanding with the master of the ship, who alarming him suddenly at midnight with an account that her *stern-post* was loose, and the rest of the officers between sleeping and waking formally signing his report without examining, he bore away directly for home with an happy heart, anticipating in imagination the enjoyment of all those pleasures, which he had hitherto looked at with a longing eye, from a distance.

When man, confiding in his own wisdom, quits the straight path to strike out a nearer to his wishes, he generally blunders into that which leads directly to their disappointment. My master had not proceeded many days on his voyage, when he fell in one morning  
just



just at the dawn, with a mighty fleet, from which it was impossible for him to escape. His anxiety made him instantly conclude them enemies. He cursed his fate in the bitterness of his soul, and leaving the care of the ship to his officers, pretended to be sick, and threw himself on his bed in agonies little short of despair. “ Was it for “ this ? ” (exclaimed he wringing his hands, and gnashing his teeth) “ was it for this I “ betrayed my trust, and favoured the ene- “ mies whom I was sent to distress ? — For “ this did I put my honour in the power of “ a venal wretch, and desert my station, in “ direct disobedience to my orders ? But I “ am justly rewarded ! I have stopped at no- “ thing to gather wealth, and now I lose “ that and my liberty together. May every “ villain meet the same fate ! ”

But the severity of his distress lasted not long. As soon as it was clear day, the fleet which caused his fears was found to be *Eng-lish* ; the moment he was informed of which he recovered from his sickness, and putting the best face he could upon the matter went to wait upon the Admiral.

Though the fleet which the Admiral commanded was irresistibly superiour to any that could possibly be opposed to it, he was so desirous of every addition of strength, that he received my master with evident pleasure ; and never enquiring what had been the cause



of his quitting his station, informed him whither they were going, and congratulated him on the opportunity he should have of making his fortune.

But this opportunity, promising as it might appear, had no temptations for my master, whose thoughts were turned another way. However, to carry off the chagrin which he could not conceal, he expressed his concern in the strongest terms at not being able to bear a part in so glorious an enterprize, and produced the *report* of the condition of his ship, by which she was represented to be incapable of service, the reason, as he alledged, for his having quitted his proper station. This instantly changed the whole scene. The Admiral, assuming all the consequence of his unbounded authority, answered with a supercilious look, that he would order the ship to be surveyed by the proper officers, and then turned away without deigning to take any farther notice of him.

As this was no more than my master had expected, his knowledge of the world, which brought him into the scrape, soon suggested the proper means for preventing any disagreeable consequences from it. Accordingly, when the *survey* was regularly made next morning, he was *honourably* acquitted; but the master of the ship was broke *for his errour*, and the other officers severely rebuked, for not

not having examined his report before they sign'd it.

In the course of these transactions, I changed my service for that of the Admiral's secretary, who directly gave me to the Admiral in some dealings between them.

When I entered into the possession of my new master, he was lolling in a listless manner on a sofa, in his *state-room*, where every art was exerted to counteract nature, and elude the mid-day heat, in one of the fiercest climates of the Torrid Zone. A gown of thinnest silk hung loosely over his large limbs; the radiance of the sun was softened by shades of linen drawn before the open windows, and kept constantly wet to cool the air as it entered through them; and every disagreeable savour was drowned in the most delicate perfumes.

The contrast between such magnificent luxury, and the condition of those, whose numbers made his strength, shewed in the most glaring light the infatuation of vanity, in displaying such temptations to its own destruction, as the most implicit obedience to laws could hardly be supposed proof to.

The awkwardness with which my master bore his state shewing that it was not natural to him, I looked back to his past life to see by what illustrious actions he had risen to such an exalted station; but to my surprize discovered that the foundation of his fortune

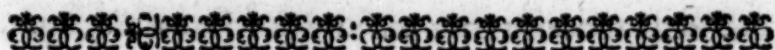
6      C H R Y S A L : *Or, the*

had been no more than a *phlegmatic indolence*, and *servility of soul* which induced his superiours to entrust power in his hands, without apprehension of its raising him to a consequence that might clash with their designs on any future occasion.

I see you are astonish'd that a person of such a turn should ever engage in active scenes, or be entrusted with the conduct of an enterprize so opposite to his disposition, as to make success improbable. To unexperienc'd reason such things must seem unaccountable; but the least acquaintance with the ways of man, would soon reconcile you to greater absurdities. The *convenience* of the parent, not the *genius* of the child is in general the only thing consider'd in the choice of a profession on which the success of life depends; and this is the reason why so few are eminent in things so easy to be eminent in; and when at length a person may have it in his power to quit a profession which he did not chuse, it is too late for him to chuse another, and therefore he plods on with habitual indifference, not knowing what else to do with himself.

This may remove your surprize as far as it concerns my master's first entering into, and continuing in such a way of life. As to his fitness for so difficult and important a command, that was the thing least thought of, when it was entrusted to him. The *in-*  
*signi-*

significancy of his character, and his *servility* to his superiours pointed him out as the person proper for their purpose, as they not only made them secure that he would not go beyond their orders, but would also put it in their power to arrogate to themselves the merit of success, or lay the blame of miscarriage upon him; and for these great qualifications only did they chuse him on this occasion to execute *the design of another*, who had been guilty of the unpardonable crime of shewing that he knew more than themselves, and whose penetration and activity of soul might too probably have made him see through their designs, and push matters farther than was consistent with them.



## C H A P. II.

*Motives of the enterprize in which CHRYSAL's master was engaged. In a private conference between him and his agent, some curious secrets, in a business not generally understood, are laid open, and a seeming contradiction naturally reconciled.*

**W**HENEVER *England* is at war with any of her neighbours, the effects are felt to the extremities of the globe. The armament which my master



8      C H R Y S A L : *Or, the*

now commanded was sent against one of the most important and wealthiest settlements of the *Spaniards* in that part of the world ; not indeed with an ambitious design of annexing it to the state, or reimbursing any part of the expences of the war, but merely to distress the enemy by its destruction, and enrich those immediately employed in the conquest ; the prospect of which, and the consequent schemes to accomplish it, so entirely engrossed the attention of them all, except my master, that they disregarded the difficulties, and ran so eagerly into the dangers of the attempt, though such and so many as were sufficient to have damped the ardour of any beings directed by reason, and not insensible to the first principle of human action, that his phlegmatic disposition was no impediment to their success, as it left them at liberty to pursue such measures as the instant occasion should shew to be expedient, without the delay of consulting him. — I say, “ except my master ;” for not all the cares of so extensive a command, all the hurry and bustle around him could ever ruffle the characteristic stagnation of his mind.

He was just awoke from his noon-tide nap, when his Clerk laid the bag *in which I was* upon his table, along with some papers. The chink of the gold instantly attracted his attention. “ Eh !” (said he rubbing his eyes and yawning) “ what is it  
“ o’clock ?”

“ o’clock ?” — And being told, “ Aye !” (continued he, stretching and yawning again) “ I thought I had overslept myself, I am so heavy ! This climate is fit for nothing but sleeping.” — Then rising languidly, “ What papers are those ?” (said he) “ Did I not say, I would not be troubled about business ?”

“ The *survey of that ship*, and your own accounts, for the *out-sets* of this expedition,” (answered the Clerk) “ which if you please you had better look over now, as we shall have others to attend to soon. I am sorry to say it does not answer your expectations, but the people alledged that they had been made to pay so extravagantly for their *contracts*, that it was impossible for them to sink the qualities of the stores so low, as to be able to give you any thing worth your acceptance.”

“ Not able to give me any thing !” (said the Admiral, who had been roused from his lethargic indifference, by the first mention of his own affairs) “ They lie, the scoundrels ; and I’ll make them know it. The *sick-lists* shew that they have sunk them with a vengeance, and beyond every degree of reason ; and if they think that I’ll connive at their murdering the men, without having any share in the profit, they shall find themselves damnedly *out in their reckoning* ; and therefore do you go directly to

“ every Purser in the fleet, and order them  
 “ to have a *survey* privately made of their  
 “ worst stores, to produce when I call for it.  
 “ I’ll make them *come down*, and handsomely  
 “ too, or they shall repent it.”——

“ But, Sir, is there not danger of their be-  
 “ ing provoked by such an attack, to say  
 “ *something improper*; and that *they who*  
 “ *made the contracts* with them may do you  
 “ an ill office on another occasion? There  
 “ are *wheels within wheels*.”——

“ Let them, if they can!” (answered the  
 Admiral, clapping his hands a-kimbo) “ I  
 “ shall trouble them no more. If I mind  
 “ my *bits*, this *trip*, I shall be as rich as the  
 “ best of them, and will stay at home, and  
 “ take my ease, as well as they; and as to  
 “ their speaking, whom are they to speak  
 “ to? Tell my brother that I am a knave!  
 “ No! no! we shall hardly hear tales of  
 “ each other. Things hang too close to-  
 “ gether for that. Do you therefore mind  
 “ your business, and leave these matters to  
 “ me.”——

“ But may not they spread stories abroad,  
 “ which may injure your character with the  
 “ publick?”——

“ My character? Not in the least. Such  
 “ stores affect only the *Clerks*, and such low  
 “ people whose *perquisites* these things are  
 “ *reputed* to be, and who only appear in  
 “ them; but that can’t be said to injure  
 “ them

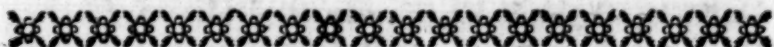
“ them neither ; *for what Clerk ever had a*  
“ *character that cou'd be injured ?* Hah ! hah !  
“ hah ! So that your care for characters, for-  
“ sooth, is quite unnecessary. Do what you  
“ will, you cannot suffer in that. All you  
“ have to do is to mind your business ; and  
“ when you have got money, no one will  
“ enquire about your character.”——

Saying this he waved his hand to the Clerk to withdraw, and then walking a turn or two about his *great cabin* opened the money bag, and telling the contents, put a few pieces, *among which I was*, into his pocket, and locked up the rest in his strong box, after which he threw himself again on the sofa, to rest after the fatigue of so much business.

You seem at a loss how to reconcile the sentiments which my master discovered in this conference, with the luxury and magnificence of every thing about him. But they contradict not each other in the least. In the transactions with his Clerk, he shewed the genuine motions of his heart ; but with the other he has nothing to do. They are entirely at the expence of the publick, though in a manner not obvious to every eye, being a kind of tax established by custom on the *Pursers* of men of war, under the appearance indeed of a *present* to their commanders, but in reality as a *bribe* for conniving at their impositions ; and this tax it is that enables those commanders to live up to their rank,



which their just pay would never do: a striking instance of that wise *æconomy*, which to save a penny lays a man under a necessity of stealing a pound.



### CH A P. III.

*The behaviour of CHRYSA L's master on hearing an interesting piece of news, with his concise method of conducting an enterprize. CHRYSA L changes his service for that of a person of a very different character. An eloquent speech produces the usual effects of eloquence.*

**M**Y new master had not passed his time long in this agreeable manner, when the Officer next to him in command entered hastily, and told him in a transport of joy, that the man at his mast-head, had *made* the land.

“What land?” (said my master, unmoved at the news, or the manner in which it was delivered by the other, whose eyes flashed fire as he spoke) “What land does he make?”

“The place of our destination!” (replied the Officer:) “I had just then taken an observation myself, and am convinced I am right.”——

“Well

“ Well then,” (returned my master) “ if  
“ you are sure it is the place, here are your  
“ instructions. You are to lead the van, and  
“ cover the landing, [about which proper  
“ directions will be given by the General :  
“ When that is done you shall have farther  
“ orders.”—Then swelling with the thought  
of his own consequence, and resolving to  
support his dignity by an uncommon effort  
of generosity, “ Has the fellow (said he)  
“ been rewarded for his news ?”

“ Not yet” (answered the officer ;) “ the  
“ moment I heard it, I ran up myself to the  
“ mast-head, and as soon as I was convinced  
“ he was right, flew to acquaint you. But  
“ I shall remember him, when I go back.”

“ And pray when you do, give him *this*  
“ in my name,” (replied my master, putting  
his hand into his pocket, and reaching *me*  
to him ;) “ the men’s spirits must be kept up.  
“ We shall have warm work of it ; warm  
“ work !”——

“ Glorious work !” ( added the officer )  
“ the trophies of your fame will now be es-  
“ tablished in the opposite extremities of the  
“ globe. Few attain to such happiness.”

“ Aye !” (said the Admiral, puffing and  
sweating with the sense of his great atchieve-  
ments) “ I have done something to be talk-  
“ ed of in more places than one. I have  
“ endured the severities of various climates.  
“ But we must bear every thing in the ser-  
“ vice

“vice of our country! We must bear every  
“thing without complaining.”

“Have you any farther commands, sir?”  
(said the officer) “It is proper I should be on  
“board. I see several of the ships have  
“now made the signal of seeing land.”—

“Nothing more at this time” (answered  
the Admiral.) “You have your orders, and  
“will take the best method to execute them.  
“*Only observe to keep as clear as possible of*  
“*that other man’s scheme. I had rather all*  
“*should miscarry, than appear in the least in-*  
“*debted to him for success.*”

My new master on this withdrew, leaving  
the Admiral to enjoy the contemplation of  
his own consequence, and keep himself cool  
till dinner.

If the indolence of my late master was  
inconsistent with his station, the activity of  
my present seemed to exceed the abilities of  
an human being. The moment he got to  
his own ship he made a signal for all the  
Captains in his division, and the General, to  
come on board him; and then ordering his  
ship’s crew to be called *ast*, he went to the  
*barricadoes*, and waving his hat over his  
head, “Courage my lads! (said he) the day  
“is ours. The Admiral has given us leave  
“to take yonder town with all the treasure  
“in it, so that we have nothing to do now,  
“but make our fortunes as fast as we can,  
“for the place can never hold out against  
“us.

“ us. The Purser will give every brave  
 “ fellow a can of punch to drink prosperity  
 “ to old *England*, and then we’ll go about  
 “ our business with spirit. We shall all be  
 “ as rich as Jews. The place is paved with  
 “ gold, which the lubberly *Dons* have ga-  
 “ thered for us. Old *England* for ever is  
 “ the word, and the day is ours.”

This eloquent harangue had the effect that eloquence usually has, *it transported the hearers out of their senses*. They answered with three cheers, which made the welkin ring, and then went skipping and dancing with joy to get their punch; a foretaste of their good fortune, which many of them would not have given up for all their expectations.

As they were going off, my master happened to see among the croud the man who had first discovered the land, and calling to him, “Here, ship-mate,” (said he, giving him a Doubloon) “here is, something the Admiral has sent you for your good look-  
 “ out; and take this also from me; (giving  
 “ him another) and I hope to give you an  
 “ hundred more for hoisting your colours on  
 “ the top of yonder walls.”——

“Aye! noble Captain,” (said the Sailor, shrugging his shoulders, and making his best bow) “and so I will, or it shall cost me a  
 “ worse fall, than from the main-top-gallant-  
 “ mast-head, that is when the ship takes a  
 “ beel. I’ll pull down proud *Spain*, and  
 “ clap old *England* in its place.”

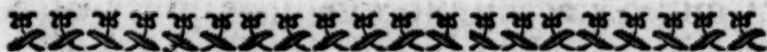
The



The spirit which my master shewed in every word and action interested me so far in his favour, that I was pleased at his not having parted with me on this occasion.

By this time the General and the Captains were come on board, and being shewn into the great cabin, “ Good news, gentlemen,” (said my master in an extacy, shaking every one of them by the hand as they entered) “ I bring you good news! Yonder is the object of our hopes, the place that is to make our fortunes, and crown us with glory, if it is not our own faults, for the Admiral has given us general orders to proceed in the best manner we can, and without losing time or opportunity in waiting to consult him on every occasion.”

This news filled them all with the highest spirits. They congratulated each other on a success of which they made no doubt; and having concerted the measures proper to be taken, returned to their ships to carry them into instant execution.



C H A P. IV.

*The general professes an uncommon motive for military ardour. An officer desires to speak with him, the mention of whose name opens some secrets in the service. Account of the officer. An extraordinary instance of ignorance of the word. He signalizes himself at the expence of his superiours, who reward him accordingly. The best qualifications for rising in the army, with reasons why things were otherwise under another commander.*

AS soon as the Captains of the men of war were gone, "Now my dearest friend" (said my master to the General, who staid) "You will have an opportunity not only of gaining such glory as will add lustre to the dignity of your birth, but also of acquiring a fortune to support that dignity properly."

"True!" (answered the General eagerly) "But powerful as these motives are, my heart is stimulated by one still stronger, on this happy occasion."——

"How! can any motive be stronger than honour, and independance?"——

"Yes, gratitude! grateful anxiety to prove myself not unworthy of his favour, who  
"procured

“ procured me this opportunity. He pro-  
 “ moted my interest with the ardour of a  
 “ friend. He supported it with his whole  
 “ weight; and in a manner staked his ho-  
 “ nour for my abilities. Till I have ac-  
 “ quitted him therefore, by a signal discharge  
 “ of my duty, I can have no thought for  
 “ myself.”——

“ These sentiments prove you worthy of  
 “ his favour; nor can you possibly serve  
 “ yourself more, than by paying this debt  
 “ honourably to him, in which I shall think  
 “ myself happy to give you every instance  
 “ of that assistance, which the nature of  
 “ my command so fortunately puts in my  
 “ power.”——

“ I doubt you not; and therefore as our  
 “ unanimity deprives us of the excuse of  
 “ disagreement, which former commanders  
 “ in the different services have made for  
 “ their miscarriages, we must be doubly  
 “ careful not omit any thing, that can en-  
 “ sure success.”

The friends then embraced with ardour,  
 and were just separating to attend the busi-  
 ness of their different departments, when a  
 subaltern officer desired to speak with the  
 General. On hearing his name, “ Did you  
 “ not know that I am engaged?” (said the  
 General, with an embarrassed air) “ He must  
 “ wait, till I am at leisure.”

“ Don’t

“ Don’t let me hinder you,” (said my master) “ I am just going.”——

“ You do not, in the least. He can have no business with me, but what you may hear; and indeed what you must help me to extricate myself from; for I know he comes upon some scheme of *distinguishing* himself, that will only give me trouble.”——

“ How can that be? If you do not approve of what he proposes, surely you have it in your power to reject it, without fear of giving him offence; or if, on the other hand, you think it practicable, and worth pursuing, I cannot suppose that any honour or advantage that can possibly accrue to him, can make you unwilling to carry it into execution.”——

“ Most certainly not. The difficulty I am under is of a very different nature. The character of the man gives me reason to believe, that he will not propose any thing, which is not both practicable, and important; and as it is not in my power to reward his success, his doing any thing out of the common course of duty would involve me in the highest distress, both on account of the injustice to him, and the poor figure I must make myself on so flagrant a breach of my own public declaration, *that in the disposal of all preferments, I would pay due respect to seniority,*



"ority, where superiour merit did not give a  
"stronger claim."——

"Well! and why should it not be in your  
"power to fulfil that declaration?"——

"My dearest friend, I blush to think of,  
"much more to expose even to you the  
"mortifying hardships laid upon me. The  
"truth is, I have, since I made that decla-  
"ration, another Officer, who was in his  
"cradle since this has been in the army,  
"and has never yet seen the face of an ene-  
"my, put upon me for the first preferment,  
"by one whose directions I must not dis-  
"obey, however detrimental to the ser-  
"vice."——

"That is a disagreeable circumstance, I  
"own. But who is this Officer, your good  
"opinion of whom gives you such appre-  
"hensions?"——

"He is a military enthusiast, *who knows*  
"so little of the world, as to think of rising  
"in the army by merit alone; and with that  
"view, not satisfied with doing his duty in  
"the most signal manner, is always a vo-  
"lunteer, wherever he thinks any glory  
"can be acquired; though his own parti-  
"cular experience, as well as general obser-  
"vation might have long since convinced  
"him of the folly of such a thought. You  
"must know him. This is he, who in that  
"unlucky affair upon the coast of *France*,  
"made a stand with the single company to  
"which

“ which he belonged, (and which he had so  
 “ attached to him by giving out of his own  
 “ pocket to such as behaved well, a daily  
 “ gratuity in addition to their pay, that they  
 “ would follow him any where) to cover the  
 “ embarkation of the troops, while every  
 “ Officer was shifting for himself, as he ac-  
 “ tually did in a great measure, till most of  
 “ his little party was cut off, as it was a  
 “ thousand to one, but they all must, un-  
 “ supported as they were; though it appear-  
 “ ed after, that if a proper force had been  
 “ posted in that very place at first, or he  
 “ reinforced in any time, the heavy loss, and  
 “ disgrace suffered on that occasion, might  
 “ have been prevented. But still that was  
 “ reckoned no business of his; and therefore  
 “ all the reward he got for his pains was to  
 “ have two Officers, *who were not even in*  
 “ *the action*, put over his head, and the com-  
 “ pany’s money, which he had lost along  
 “ with all his own baggage, *refused to be*  
 “ *made good to him because he was a volunteer*  
 “ *on that attack*. For (sorry I am to say it!)  
 “ that is not the way to rise in the army now  
 “ o’days. Where a man has not interest to  
 “ push him forward, *being able to sing a good*  
 “ *song, or pimp well, or having an handsome*  
 “ *wife, or sister*, with a proper degree of  
 “ humility, and complaisance, will avail him  
 “ more than all the courage and conduct in  
 “ romance. In my patron’s time indeed  
 “ things

22 CHRYSA L: Or, the

“ things were not so. Brave himself, he  
 “ expected that every man under him should  
 “ be brave also; nor would let any recom-  
 “ mendation compensate for the want of  
 “ merit, in those who sought his favour; as  
 “ his own interest and honour were naturally,  
 “ and inseparably connected with those of his  
 “ country; and he was not lifted up to power,  
 “ only to be the tool of a party; nor obliged  
 “ to support himself in it, by intrigue, with-  
 “ out any other view or motive than that of  
 “ amassing its emoluments; and therefore it has  
 “ been the great misfortune of this officer,  
 “ that he never served immediately under  
 “ him.



C H A P. V.

CHRYSA L's master makes some close remarks on certain matters. The method which the general took to parry the officer. CHRYSA L's master makes up the affair. The general gives the officer an opportunity of distinguishing himself, which he does in a signal manner.

**I**T is remarked that men seldom enquire into the causes of things, continually before their eyes. Habitual acquaintance prevents

vents that curiosity, which is one of the strongest incentives to knowledge. They have always seen such things; and therefore have never enquired how they came to be so.

My master, who had long observed the fact, but never thought of the cause, was struck with what his friend said. After some pause, "I am afraid what you say is too true!" (said he) and cannot help attributing it to a cause, not much to the credit of the commanders, who certainly would never discourage merit in others, were they not conscious that they had not risen by it themselves; and therefore look upon it with an envious eye, as a reproach to them. Indeed, it can scarcely be expected, that *a General, who has spent his life in paying court to a minister, or favourite, or who was prefer'd only for his interest in parliament,* should act otherwise. But what will you do with this officer? It will have an odd look, if you don't see him; at the same time, if he should propose any thing of real consequence, I am absolutely at a loss how to advise you to act."——

"The only method, I can think of, is this. His temper is warm; and his notions of honour punctiliously high. I will therefore receive him with a distance, that I know will hurt his sensibility, and provoke him to say something, of which I  
" may



“ may take advantage to break off the conference, without entering into the subject of his coming ; for he speaks as boldly as he acts ; and thinks it beneath him to soften his sentiments by any qualifying expression.”

Accordingly the General ordered the officer to be admitted, and asking him slightly what was his business, “ I come, Sir, (answered he) to inform you that I have discovered a proper place for landing the troops, and formed a plan for that purpose.”

“ You have discovered, Sir !” (interrupted the General haughtily) “ Pray when, and how did you make this notable discovery ?”

“ Just now, Sir !” (returned the Officer,) too intent upon the object he had in view to take notice of the manner of his reception. “ The *transport*, in which I was, happening to *stretch away a-head*, I got out a boat, and have carefully reconnoitred a great part of the coast, in the thick of the enemy’s fire.”

“ And pray, Sir,” (interrupted the general again, determined not to let him explain himself) “ Who gave you orders to reconnoitre in this manner ?”

“ No one, Sir !” (answered the officer warmly, and hurt at the manner, in which the General spoke) “ I never wait for orders, to do any thing in which my own safety  
“ only

“ only is concerned, when I think it for the  
“ advantage of the service.”

“ When you think !” (retorted the General  
sternly) “ I should be glad to know who has  
“ appointed you to judge of those things.  
“ At this rate the whole army will be ge-  
“ nerals by and bye ; and every one will be  
“ out reconnoitring forsooth, when they  
“ should be at their posts ; but I’ll put a  
“ stop to such contempt of discipline, and  
“ make you know, that it is your duty to  
“ wait for orders, not to go rambling thus,  
“ wherever you please.”—Saying which he  
called one of his *Aide de Camps*, and putting  
the Officer in arrest, sent him away bursting  
with indignation and resentment to his ship.

When he was gone, “ I am very sorry”  
(said my master) “ that your engagement to  
“ that other man laid you under a necessity  
“ of treating this Officer so harshly. I have  
“ conceived a very good opinion of him ;  
“ he appeared to be actuated by true zeal ;  
“ and spoke with a confidence, that shewed  
“ he was convinced of what he said ; for  
“ which reason, I am resolved to recon-  
“ noitre that place myself, and don’t doubt,  
“ but I shall find his account of it to be  
“ just.”——

“ Nor do I, in the least. He has an head  
“ to plan, and an heart to execute the most  
“ important enterprizes ; and I am as sorry  
“ for what I have been forced to do as you.

“ But as soon as I have it in my power to  
“ reward his merit, I’ll give him every op-  
“ portunity of displaying it, till when this  
“ affair will keep him out of the way.”

I see you are anxious to know the sequel of this Officer’s story. To avoid breaking the thread of my narrative with it, therefore, at another time, I will conclude it here.

My master, as he said, went that very night and reconnoitred the place pointed out by the Officer, whose account of it proved so just, that he repaired to him directly, and enquiring into his plan for landing the troops, found it so judicious, that he immediately adopted the whole, and carried it into execution with success.

After some days, when the Officer’s impatience of being idle thus in the midst of action, had in a great measure got the better of his resentment, and the severe loss sustained in the siege made the worth of men more attended to, my master attacked him on his *foible*, his passion for glory, and zeal for the service of his country, and prevailed on him to return to his duty, on the General’s making an apology for what he had done, which he attributed to his anxiety, and apprehension of the enemy’s being put on their guard by his reconnoitring in that daring manner; and to cancel the disgrace of the arrest, treated him with particular attention; and as he was now at liberty to do justice

justice to his merit, (the other, who had been imposed upon him, being provided for) gave him the first opportunity he could of signalizing himself, which he did in a manner, that amply justified the opinion my master had conceived of him.

The affair was this. The General had resolved to make an attack upon the principal redoubt, that defended the fortress, and gave the command of it to him. The plan laid down by the General was that an Officer with a party of men should go from another post, just before the dawn to reconnoitre the redoubt, and if he found that the fire of the night had made the impression expected, a signal was to be given for this Officer to advance and make the attack. The other accordingly marched but missed his way, and falling in with a lesser redoubt mistook it for the object of his designation, and inconsiderately attacked it, upon which the signal was given for this Officer to proceed. The alarm had set the soldiers in the principal redoubt up in their guard, which he perceiving before he came within their shot, and being sensible that his attempt could succeed only by surprize, by one of those instantaneous efforts of genius, which mark the true military character, he resolved, without a moment's hesitation that might discover his disappointment, to try a stratagem of his own, since that of his General had been frustrated

C 2 by



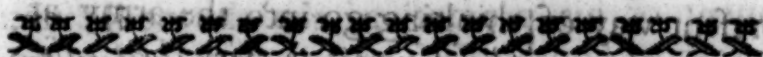
by this mistake, and directed his march regularly toward the attack that was begun upon the lesser redoubt, as if he had been sent on purpose to support it.

Deceived by this feint, the Officer who commanded in the principal redoubt knowing the force there to be too weak to make resistance, sent the greater part of his own to their relief. This was what he had foreseen. He therefore continued his march slowly, till they had got beyond him; and then facing suddenly about, pushed with all speed for the redoubt, they had thus abandoned. The moment they saw this motion, they turned back, but the narrowness of the entrenchment, in which they were, prevented their making such expedition, and coming up in a body, as his men did on the plain, so that he entered with the very foremost man of them, and made himself master of the place, with inconsiderable loss.

The importance of this redoubt, the taking of which greatly facilitated the operations of the siege, enhanced the merit of the action. Nothing else was talked of in the army, where the fortune of this Officer was looked upon to be made. But no opportunity offered for promoting him during the remainder of the expedition, so that the only reward in the General's power to give him, was thanking him publickly at the head of the army, which he did in the strongest terms.

terms. Resolved however to be the instrument of his promotion, tho' he could not promote him himself, he represented him, on his return, in so advantageous a light to one, *whose inclination it was known to be, and who from his office should have had it in his power to reward merit*, that he promised to do him justice.

But the delicacy of the Officer's sense of honour defeated these generous intentions. He would not accept of the preferment offered him, without having, at the same time, reparation for the injustice he had suffered, by an honorary rank superiour to those, who had been put over him: and when this was refused, *for reasons of convenience*, insisted on quitting the service, in the permission for which, his patron did justice to his character in the most authentick manner, before he himself resigned an office, which he would hold no longer, than it was in his power to fulfil the declaration he had made on accepting it, "*that while he should be in that office, he would not only be a vigilant servant of the crown, but also a faithful trustee, for the honest claim of the brave, and deserving officer.*"



## CHAP. VI.

CHRYSALE accounts curiously for some interesting points of policy. He supports his reason for not entering into the particulars of the siege, by some remarks on war, more just perhaps than popular; and assigns a motive for courage, not likely to be meant by those who give it.

**I**HAVE been so particular in the story of this Officer, in order to give you some notion of matters, with which your manner of life has made you unacquainted. In his fate you see the consequence of a subaltern's striving to distinguish himself, by doing any thing more than his immediate duty.

This, however strange it may appear to you, who judge only from reason, is strictly consistent with the principles of modern policy, which is calculated entirely for private convenience, without the least regard to publick good. Every attempt of the kind is taken for an affront by his superiours, as implying a design of forcing them to promote him, and putting himself in competition with them for the good opinion of the publick, and therefore discountenanced.

Indeed

Indeed if it were otherwise, few men of fortune or interest would according to the present way of thinking go into the army at all, *as they could not expect to enjoy their ease, or shew a prudent regard to their safety,* without being subject to disgraceful comparisons from the *officious assiduity, or rashness* of every man, desperate in disposition or circumstances, who disregarded life, and all its pleasures, or had no way of being able to live, but by hazarding the loss of them.

In former times men entered into the profession of arms; with a certain prospect of honour and advantage, if they could merit them, and therefore exerted all their abilities of mind and body, in emulation for so tempting a prize; but now, every idler, who is unfit for any other business, *purchases* a commission in order *to live upon the pay*; and as he is sensible that no efforts of his own can procure an addition to that pay, by raising him to an higher rank, he is satisfied to enjoy his bargain as easily as he can, and do no more than he needs must to avoid losing it. And this will account to you for the difference between the *English* forces, now, and in those days. Nor is the case otherwise with those, who get into the army by interest. They depend solely upon the same interest to push them forward, and therefore give themselves no trouble to deserve promotion; which they are convinced no desert could procure them.—



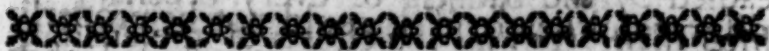
them.—But to quit reflections not likely to be regarded, and return to my story.

You must not expect a minute detail of the progress of this enterprize. The operations of war are too confused to give pleasure to reason in the representation, too horrid not to give pain to humanity.

I see you think this too severe: But that is the effect of prejudice. When the victories, which have been blazoned highest, and reflected the greatest honour on those, who gained them, are stripped of the false colouring, laid on only to dazle, and deceive, and examined coolly, most of them will be found owing to some unforeseen accident, some lucky improvement of a blunder of the enemy, or else an obstinate perseverance in their own, after every boasted rule of art had been broke through, every resource of judgment exhausted in vain; and to have been attended by circumstances of such misery, and loss to victors as well as vanquished, as tarnished all their glory, and infinitely over-ballanced every advantage possible to be gained by them. I shall therefore mention only such particulars, as may contribute to illustrate this picture of the heart of man.

The ardour shewn by the Subaltern officers and private men in carrying on the siege, in which they suffered more from the inclemencies of a climate unnatural to them, and against which no proper provision had been made though they had been delayed to meet  
its

its fiercest fury, as well as from the diseases caused by the badness of every necessary of life, than from all the efforts of the enemy; all the arts which the ingenuity of man has devised for the destruction of his own unhappy species, was impossible to be accounted for, from any other principle, than *disregard to a life destitute of every comfort and convenience that could endear it*; a remark, which to the humane wisdom of some may seem to justify the deficiency, and badness of every kind of provision too generally made for them on such occasions; while those, whose higher rank may be thought to animate them with a sense of honour, and ambitious hope, and who therefore may be thought not to want such incitements to desperation, enjoy a luxury scarce to be reconciled with the confusion of such an unsettled state: that neither of these motives though, powerful as they may be, in general, will always prevail over a foolish fondness for life, instances appear in every war.



## CH. A. P. VII.

One of the captains, under CHRYSALE's master behaves in an extraordinary manner, and vindicates himself as extraordinarily. His crime is over-looked for prudential reasons, which he mistakes, and demands a trial. He meets his deserts.

AS my master was attending one morning to the success of an attack which he had ordered to be made by some of the men of war under his command, upon a fort that principally obstructed the progress of the siege, he was surprized to see one of them not only notoriously make the most shameful delay in bearing down, but also the moment she came within reach of it, instead of joining in the attack begun by the others, put about and quit her station, without even attempting to do any thing.

Though the Captain of the ship had drawn the general disesteem of the crew upon him by his arrogant behaviour, and by his morose treatment of his men and officers raised suspicions of his spirit, on this unerring maxim, that cowardice is the inseparable companion of cruelty, yet as he had those powerful motives to courage, pride of family, and poverty, and must

must know that the inevitable consequence of such a flagrant breach of duty must be a disgraceful death, if it could not be properly accounted for, my master concluded that some accident must have happened, which was the more probable, as the ship was the worst in the fleet, and therefore as soon as the affair was over made his signal to come on board, that he might learn what was the matter.

Though the first sight of him might have explained the whole, the fears of his heart being visible in every feature of his haggard face, my master disdained to aggravate his distress by an appearance of severity, and only asked him coolly the reason of his not having *borne down* to the attack, with the same expedition as the other ships.

"Sir—Sir—Sir—" (faltered the trembling wretch, not sufficiently recovered from his fright to express the evasion he had prepared) "I—I—made all the expedition I possibly could."——

"How can you have the confidence to say so," (returned my master) "when there were several of your sails, which you never set?"

"That was not my fault, Sir;" (replied the Captain, resuming his natural assurance.)

"How could I set them, when I had sent the *booms* ashore yesterday, by your orders?"——



"The booms!" (interrupted my master with a look of the most contemptuous astonishment) "Can such ignorance be possible? Surely you must have known, that the booms meant in my orders, were those the boats are stowed on, which were to be sent ashore, that the men might not be hurt by the splinters in the attack, not those of your sails!" —

"Very likely, Sir! It might have been so to be sure. — But as the order was to send all my booms, without any such exception, I did not think I could justify disobeying them, on my own opinion." —

"And pray, Sir, how can you justify your quitting your station, in the manner you did, when you at length made a shift to come up! was that in obedience to your orders too?" —

"No, Sir! that was quite another thing. When I come up, I saw the other ships had suffered considerably, and as I thought they were sufficient for the purpose, I judged it best to save his Majesty's ship entrusted to my care, for another occasion. That was my reason, Sir!" —

"A very prudential one truly; but I believe you should add too, to save the Captain; for if I mistake not greatly, that was not the least object of your care." —

"Very

“Very true, Sir! and with good reason  
“too, let me tell you; as I know that the  
“interest of my family which has promoted  
“me thus far, will not fail to raise me higher.  
“Men of low birth, or whose relations will  
“not serve them, may set no value on their  
“lives; but that is not my case; I am a  
“kin to most of the nobility of my country,  
“who always stand by their own blood,  
“where any preferment, or advantage is to  
“be gotten! Hem! ahem!”——

“I know their interest full well,” (retort-  
ed my master, scarce able to suppress his in-  
dignation at such insolence) “and the close-  
“ness with which they hang together; but  
“take care that you do not depend upon  
“them too far.”

Unabashed by the manner, in which this  
was said, the Captain asked if he had any  
farther commands, and being answered in the  
negative, marched off in triumph.

There are some crimes, in the punishment  
of which all men are more than ordinarily se-  
vere, in order to prove their own exemption  
from them. One of the first of these is co-  
wardice, which though often an involuntary  
defect of constitution, is justly reckoned a  
crime in military men, from the consequences  
that may attend it, and as it makes them un-  
able to perform the duties of a profession,  
which they should not have entered into, un-  
der a sense of such an incapacity.

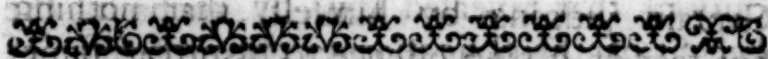
All

All the Captains present were for punishing the offender instantly, in the most exemplary manner, for so flagrant a breach of duty. But my master, much as he detested the crime, and was provoked at the insolence, with which he strove to carry it off, thought it better to over-look it for the present, than by bringing him to justice, throw a disgrace upon the forces, that might encourage the enemy to exert themselves, in hopes of more instances of the kind.

But this moderation was disappointed by a common cause. In a few days after, the Captain judging by himself, that nothing but fear of giving offence to his great family, could have prevented his being fallen upon directly (for notwithstanding his evasions he was conscious of his crime) instead of improving that precious respite to extenuate his guilt, by some meritorious action, presumed, upon meeting some instances of contempt from the rest of his chore, to demand the justification of a publick trial, in order to be formally acquitted, of what he thought they dared not convict him; and also to escape being involved in any farther dangers, during the expedition, as he knew the immediate consequence of such a demand must necessarily be suspending him from his command, till he should be tried, which he knew could not be, before the conclusion of the

the siege; and in this latter particular, his expectation was not deceived.

This directly put an end to the prudential reasons, that had hitherto saved him, and of which the successful progress of the siege had also greatly lessened the force. Accordingly, to end his story here, in a few words, the trial he desired was granted, the result of which was, that he was *broke* with infamy, in contempt of all his boasts, and menaces, of the power and resentment of his family and friends.



## C H A P. VIII.

*CHRYSA* accounts for the peculiar animosities, which some nations shew in war. A noble SPANIARD is taken prisoner in a sally. He makes a proposal to the general which is accepted, and opens a prospect of peace. A brutal outrage disappoints his design, and embroils matters more than ever.

**T**HERE is nothing suggests so disadvantageous an idea of mankind, as the more than brutal ferocity, with which they destroy each other, when quarrels between nations set the animosity of individuals free from those restraints of law, with which necessity has taught human prudence to enforce the



the observation of the general duties of social and moral life.

This animosity though is never seen in its most sanguine colours, but in wars between people of different modes of religion. In that revelation of the will of heaven, which should be the rule of the religion of *Christians*, the first precept in respect to the mutual intercourse between man and man, is brotherly love to each other.

Such a precept bears intrinsick evidence of its divine origin. But still human perversion has dared to represent the breach of it as a duty of that revealed law, by confining the benefit of the obligation to the profession of some particular opinions, and not only excluding the rest of mankind from the circle of general brotherhood, but also making it a merit to propagate those opinions, by the extirpation of all dissenting from them, who are held incapable of the favour of heaven, and therefore not entitled to the common rights of humanity.

Of all the people, who profess *Christianity*, the *Spaniards* are the most bigoted slaves to this narrow, and gross prejudice. With them, therefore, the natural animosity of war is heightened by religious abhorrence, against all who differ in opinion from them; and the laws, which more enlightened nations have mutually agreed in, to restrain its ravages, and facilitate the restitution of peace, are often broken

broken through with a cruelty, disgraceful to the name of man.

In a sally made one night by the besieged, a noble *Spaniard*, who had penetrated so far into the trenches, that it was impossible for him to get back, fell wounded into the hands of the *English*. The gallantry with which he had defended himself gained him respect from his enemies; and he was treated with that generous tenderness which brave men feel for each other.

Struck with a behaviour so different from what he expected, for he had been taught to look upon the *English* as enemies to mankind; and delighting in the most savage cruelty, he desired to be led to the Commander, to whom he said he had something of consequence to propose. Accordingly, as soon as his wounds were dressed, he was conducted to the General, with whom my master happened to be, and advancing to him with an air of dignity, "I am come, illustrious Chief," (said he) "to thank you for the humane and generous treatment I have received from your brave soldiers, which if known to my countrymen, would facilitate an accommodation between them and you; as dread of your power, raised, I am now convinced, by injurious misrepresentations, has hitherto principally prevented their listening to any terms from you. I speak not this from ignorance. My father

"ther

"ther is governour of the city. If you  
 "will let him know that I am your captive,  
 "he will directly pay for me, whatever ran-  
 "som you desire, and on my return I will  
 "faithfully remove the prejudices, which  
 "keep up their animosity against you, and  
 "by that means open the way to a reconcilia-  
 "tion, till the pleasure of our Sovereigns  
 "shall restore peace to their subjects."

Such an offer required no arguments to  
 enforce it. "The *English*" (answered the  
 General) "never abuse the advantages they  
 "obtain in war. I desire no ransom for  
 "your liberty. You are free to return to  
 "your father, when you please; and if you  
 "can be the means of preventing the effu-  
 "sion of more blood, as you must be con-  
 "vinced that resistance is in vain, I shall  
 "think myself happy in having an oppor-  
 "tunity to shew respect to all, whom you  
 "shall recommend as your friends, and de-  
 "serving of it."

These words filled the benevolent heart of  
 the *Spaniard* with joy. "I fly," (replied he,  
 eagerly) "to execute a commission, in which  
 "there can be no difficulty. As you are  
 "brave, and faithful to your Sovereign, you  
 "will require no terms which brave men and  
 "good subjects ought not to comply with."

The General then prevailed upon him to  
 take some refreshment, after which he and  
 my master went with him to the head of the  
 lines,

lines, where he dismissed him with every mark of respect, attended by an Officer with a *flag of truce*, to bring back the Governor's answer.

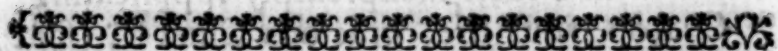
But this pleasing prospect was soon overcast. The Officer and he had not advanced above half the way, between the trenches, and the town, when they were fired upon by a party of *Spaniards*, who lay in ambush among the ruins of some old buildings. At the first sound of their fire, the *Spaniard* rushed forward in order to put a stop to it, and the Officer waved his flag of truce over his head, but that sacred ensign afforded him no protection. They repeated their shot, and seeing him fall, ran up, and in despite of all the *Spaniard* could do, who received a mortal wound as he covered his body with his own, butchered him in the most barbarous manner, replying to his appeal to the law of nations, violated thus in him, that *Hereticks were excluded from the benefit of all laws*.

The indignation, with which such an outrage fired the *English* forces, is not to be described. They vowed to exterminate a people, who were unworthy to live; and in the first madness of their rage were with difficulty restrained from attempting to *storm* the walls, before a breach should give them even a possibility of success.

The leaders did not fail to improve such a spirit. Every thing was pushed on with redoubled



redoubled vigour; and war became more horrible, when blackend with a passion for revenge, which had taken such possession of the men, that it was some time before all the endeavours of their Officers could put a stop to their indulging it, and bring them back to that generous valour, which is their peculiar glory.



### CH A P. IX.

CHRYSALE's attention is agreeably diverted by the appearance of a young SPANIARD, who throws himself at the feet of his master to prefer an extraordinary request. *The History of DON ALPHONSO GUZMAN, the young SPANIARD.*

**I** WAS relieved from the pain of attending to such scenes of horror, by an affair that shewed in a striking light the force of passions more natural to the heart of man.

As my master, who, active as light, was every where, and joined in every thing, was standing one night to see the effect of a battery, that commanded a particular quarter of the town, a youth, who had made his escape from the garrison, and advanced in the face of all their fire, though sufficient to terrify any being capable of terror, threw himself at his feet in agonies of distress.

My

My master, whose heart was warmed with that generous compassion, which is inseparable from true courage, was struck at the sight, and raising him from the ground, bade him declare the nature of his distress, and expect every assistance to which he was entitled by the sacred duties of humanity.

Encouraged by these words the youth raised his head, and fixing his eyes upon my master with a look inexpressibly supplicating, "O stop your fire, gracious Chief!" (said he pressing his lips passionately to the hand that had raised him, and on which he still hung) "stop your fire in that fatal direction, where it can hurt only innocence and virtue. That building, against which it is levelled, is not a part of the fortifications, the destruction of which can be of any service to you. It is a convent dedicated to the *Virgin Mother of God*, and at this time contains all that my soul holds dear, all that is beautiful and virtuous under heaven."

Though his youth, beauty, and distress interested every one present in the suppliant's favour, the nature of his suit must necessarily have prevented its success. But an accident saved him from the pain of being refused, the powder which was to serve the guns somehow catching fire, and destroying the greatest part of the battery, in the very instant he spoke.

Not

Not all the horrors of such a scene could suppress the joy he felt at an event so favourable to his hopes. "Heaven has interfered!" (exclaimed he, in an extasy) "Heaven has interfered to save her; and man will not presume to oppose its pleasure."

The enthusiastick manner in which he said this, struck my master. "Restrain your passions for a few moments," (said he) "till I have leisure to attend more particularly to you; and then if you can convince me of the truth of what you say, your request shall be complied with. Far be it from me to hurt those helpless votaries of religion. Britons seek other objects of their valour."—He then gave the necessary orders for repairing the battery, and desiring the youth to follow him, went on board his ship, where he treated him with every mark of politeness and compassion.

As soon as they had taken some refreshment, my master made a sign to every one else to retire, and then addressing himself to the youth in the most humane manner, desired to know who he was, and what motives could have induced him to run into such imminent danger in order to prefer a suit, of the success of which there was so little probability.

The youth for some moments hung down his head abashed, then with a sigh that seemed to burst his heart, "It is my duty, most

“ most generous Chief,” (said he) “ to give  
“ you the information you require, how-  
“ ever painful the task may be to me; es-  
“ pecially as your condescending to listen  
“ to the story of my misfortunes awakes an  
“ hope, that you will be moved by them to  
“ grant a request on which depends my  
“ life.

“ My name is *Alphonso*. My father, *Don*  
“ *Pedro*, bears an honourable command in  
“ the forces which defend yonder city against  
“ your arms, but glories more in the ho-  
“ nour of being descended from the noble  
“ family of *Guzman*, which has preserved its  
“ blood pure from every debasing mixture,  
“ since the beginning of time in the moun-  
“ tains of *Castile*, and produced a race of  
“ heroes, whose fame has filled the world.

“ When my father arrived at an age fit  
“ to bear arms, as none of the powers of  
“ *Europe* dared to provoke the wrath of  
“ *Spain*, disdaining a life of inglorious peace,  
“ he entered into the forces sent hither to  
“ reduce such of the rebellious natives, as  
“ still presumed to refuse submission to the  
“ monarch of the *Spanish* worlds, where he  
“ signalized himself so eminently, that at  
“ the end of seven years his merits were re-  
“ warded with a commission, signed by the  
“ Viceroy himself in the name of the King.

“ Such a distinguished honour gave weight  
“ to the addresses which he had for some time  
“ paid



“ paid to the only daughter of *Don Alonzo*  
“ *Garcias*, who was a native of *Arragon*,  
“ and had been sent over by the King to  
“ fill the important office of Secretary to  
“ the Receiver of his revenues.

“ From this marriage, so honourable to  
“ both parties, I have the happiness to de-  
“ rive my birth, if it can be called an happi-  
“ ness to be born only to misfortunes.

“ As I was the sole hope of two such  
“ illustrious houses, no pains were spared to  
“ give me an education suitable to my  
“ birth; the great exploits of my ances-  
“ tors, the antiquity, and untainted nobi-  
“ lity of my blood, were continually re-  
“ peated to me to excite emulation, and in-  
“ spire me with proper sentiments of honour.  
“ Such care seemed the surest means to pro-  
“ cure happiness, but the wisdom of man  
“ strives in vain against the decrees of fate.

“ In the neighbourhood of my father’s  
“ house, there lived a merchant named *Don*  
“ *Antonio*, between whose family and ours  
“ there was the closest intimacy; an inti-  
“ macy mutually advantageous, the counte-  
“ nance of a person of my father’s conse-  
“ quence being an honour to his friend, who  
“ never omitted those returns of gratitude,  
“ which his wealth often gave him an op-  
“ portunity of making.

“ *Don Antonio* had an only daughter, whose  
“ being heiress to his great fortune was the  
“ least

“least blessing Heaven had bestowed upon  
“her! O! my *Olivia*, shall I ever behold  
“you more? May I yet raise my hopes so  
“high as think of calling you mine?—

At these words a flood of tears, choking  
his utterance, my master took the opportu-  
nity to go out, and give some orders to his  
officers; and on his return, the youth pro-  
ceeded.

“*Don Antonio*’s daughter and I being  
“nearly of the same age, the tender con-  
“nection of infant fondness grew up be-  
“tween us, and improved with our ripening  
“years. The attention of my father was  
“too much engrossed by his military cares  
“to take notice of our attachment, and my  
“mother was so sensible of the many per-  
“fections of *Olivia*, that far from discour-  
“aging, she promoted it by every means in  
“her power, dwelling continually on her  
“praises, and suggesting to me such little  
“offices of affection and respect as were  
“suited to our ages, and most likely to  
“make an impression on her tender heart.

“Nor did the father of *Olivia* (she had  
“lost her mother in her infancy) shew any  
“dissatisfaction at a passion which could not  
“escape his notice; influenced most pro-  
“bably by a sense of the honour which he  
“should derive from such an alliance.

“In this happy state we lived till I enter-  
“ed on my fifteenth year, when my father

“ thought it proper for me to learn the art  
 “ of war, in order to qualify me for such  
 “ military promotions as I was entitled to  
 “ by my birth, and for that purpose gave  
 “ me notice to prepare myself to march  
 “ with some troops, which were going to  
 “ reinforce a garrison, in the most distant  
 “ part of the kingdom,

“ Though my heart glow’d with all the  
 “ ambition and desire of glory, which my  
 “ noble blood must naturally inspire, the  
 “ thought of being separated from *Olivia*  
 “ overballanced every other consideration.  
 “ In the first emotions of my soul there-  
 “ fore I threw myself at my father’s feet,  
 “ and rashly own’d my passion, imploring  
 “ him as he regarded my life to make me  
 “ happy in the possession of my love, be-  
 “ fore he attempted parting us, even for a  
 “ moment.

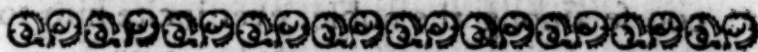
“ It is impossible to describe his rage on  
 “ this unhappy discovery. Spurning me  
 “ from him with his foot, “ Degenerate  
 “ wretch! (said he, when his wrath permit-  
 “ ted him to speak) “ Degenerate wretch,  
 “ to stain the honour of your blood by think-  
 “ ing of an alliance with the daughter of a  
 “ person, of whose family you have no know-  
 “ ledge!” — (For in all the intercourse of  
 “ intimacy, the father of *Olivia* had never  
 “ discovered in what part of *Spain* he had  
 “ been born; nor could the recital of illuf-  
 “ trious

“trious pedigrees, the constant topick of discourse among the noble, ever incite him to an emulative mention of his own.)——

“Hence! Fly my sight this moment; nor ever presume to appear before me again, till you have conquered this disgraceful passion.”

“I knew the inflexibility of my father’s temper too well to attempt making any reply, even would the fullness of my heart have permitted me. I retired therefore without speaking a word, and going to my mother, informed her of my distress, which she strove to alleviate by every expression of tenderness and consolation, promising to exert all her influence, as soon as the first heat of his wrath should be allayed, to prevail upon him to consent to my suit.





## CHAP. X.

*Continued.* OLIVIA's father is taken up by the inquisition, and herself put into a convent, on an ENGLISH battery's firing, upon which, DON ALPHONSO comes in despair to CHRYSALE's master to make a very odd request, which he grants at length, and also promises him his assistance to obtain his mistress.

“ **T**HOUGH I received some encouragement from these assurances, I could  
 “ not forbear going in the boding of my  
 “ heart, to acquaint Olivia with what had  
 “ happened, but in the most delicate terms.  
 “ Her affliction was not less than mine.  
 “ She saw the sincerity of my love, and in  
 “ the tenderness of such a scene yielded to  
 “ my entreaties, and plighted her faith to  
 “ me by the most sacred vows.  
 “ Comforted by the thought that she could  
 “ not now be torn from me, I returned  
 “ home, where I found my mother fulfilling  
 “ her promise, and pleading with my father  
 “ in my behalf. As their earnestness  
 “ made them speak aloud, I could not resist  
 “ the natural desire of listening to a debate  
 “ of such importance to my hopes. She  
 “ urged with all the strength of reason, the  
 “ absurdity

“ absurdity of thinking a family dishonour-  
 “ ed by the admission of a female, and en-  
 “ forced her arguments with the examples  
 “ even of Sovereigns; she insisted on the  
 “ beauty, virtues, and fortune of *Olivia*, which  
 “ made her worthy of the most honour-  
 “ able alliance; and concluded with saying  
 “ how much better it would be for us all to  
 “ have me married to a person, whose wealth  
 “ would enable us to spend the remainder of  
 “ our lives in plenty and happiness, than  
 “ to continue struggling with every misery  
 “ of poverty, merely to indulge a false ill-  
 “ grounded pride.

“ My father had listened to the former part  
 “ of what she said with an appearance of at-  
 “ tention, but the moment she mentioned  
 “ his poverty, he lost all patience. “ For-  
 “ bear, mean, mercenary woman!” (said he  
 stamping his foot upon the ground with a  
 violence that shook the house) “ Forbear to  
 “ tempt my wrath by such base insinuations.  
 “ Did ever a *Castilian* think poverty an  
 “ hardship, or put riches in competition with  
 “ his honour? Such sentiments may suit an  
 “ *Arragonian*, but are beneath me. I see  
 “ the source of the wretch’s degeneracy!  
 “ My blood never could have stooped to  
 “ such meanness, had it not been mixed with  
 “ yours.”——

“ Saying this, he flung out of the room, and  
 “ finding me at the door, “ Mark me, thou

“disgrace to my blood!” (said he with a look, that appalled my soul) “If ever I hear more of this affair, I swear by the offended honour of all my ancestors, to sacrifice every one concerned in my being offered such an affront.

“What I felt at hearing this dreadful denunciation may be easily conceived. I swooned away, nor recovered my senses, till several hours after, when I found my mother weeping over me, in the bitterness of resentment and grief.

“As soon as she perceived that I was come to myself, she strove to comfort me, by repeating her former promises, to the accomplishment of which she was now farther impelled by her resentment of the reflections, which my father had thrown upon her country.

“But an unforeseen misfortune blasted all our hopes before she had time to make another effort.

“The father of *Olivia* having had occasion to go to *England*, on some affairs in the course of his extensive dealings, was so taken with the people of that country, that after his return, he never omitted any opportunity of vindicating them from the injurious aspersions of those who spoke only from prejudice, and without proper information.

“This

“ This attachment naturally raised the  
 “ jealousy of the clergy ; but as he confined  
 “ his approbation meerly to their moral and  
 “ social virtues, without ever saying a word  
 “ in vindication of their religious tenets,  
 “ they contented themselves with cautioning  
 “ him against misplacing his praise, and  
 “ telling him, that *there could be no virtue*  
 “ *where the true faith was not ; and therefore*  
 “ *those actions, with which he was dazzled,*  
 “ *were no more than shining sins :* And they  
 “ were thus mild in their reprehension, as  
 “ he was remarkably punctual in the pro-  
 “ fession and practice of all the rites and  
 “ doctrines prescribed by the holy church.

“ But this lenity lasted not long. On  
 “ the breaking out of the present war with  
 “ *England*, some persons who envied the suc-  
 “ cess with which his honest industry had  
 “ been rewarded, raised a suspicion in the  
 “ Governour of his holding an improper  
 “ correspondence with the enemy, to which  
 “ his former regard for them seemed to give  
 “ an appearance of probability.

“ Bold in conscious innocence he denied  
 “ the charge, nor could the strictest enquiry  
 “ procure the least proof of it : But in the  
 “ course of their search a discovery was un-  
 “ happily made, that involved him in ruin,  
 “ if possible, more dreadful ; a number of  
 “ books containing opinions contrary to  
 “ the Catholick Faith being found in his



“ possession concealed among some of his  
“ goods.

“ In vain did he alledge that they belong-  
“ ed not to, nor could possibly have been  
“ know of by him, the goods among which  
“ they had been concealed having been land-  
“ ed but a few days before out of an *English*  
“ ship, which had been taken by a *Spanish*  
“ man of war in her passage to one of their  
“ own colonies, where such books were open-  
“ ly allowed of, and sold to him unopen-  
“ ed, as they still remained.

“ But evident as the truth of this was,  
“ *the Holy Office*, to whose jurisdiction the  
“ affair belonged, would not admit of any  
“ such excuse. They instantly seized the  
“ unhappy man, and hurrying him away to  
“ their own prison, took possession of all  
“ his wealth, and forced his helpless daugh-  
“ ter into yonder convent.

“ This misfortune which deprived me of  
“ the wretch's poorest consolation, the li-  
“ berty of complaining, drove me to de-  
“ spair. I pined in silence; and was begin-  
“ ning to meditate on laying down a life,  
“ that was become a burden to me, when  
“ my father calling me to him one morn-  
“ ing, “ The time is come!” (said he smil-  
“ ing fiercely) “ that will prove the blood of  
“ *Guzman*. The evil genius of the *English*  
“ has prompted them to come, and seek their  
“ deaths here. The most noble Governour  
“ has

“ has not only promoted me this day to the  
“ command of a company in the forces def-  
“ tined for the defence of this city, but  
“ also in respect to my family, has appoint-  
“ ed you to be my lieutenant. Let this  
“ arouse you to a sense of yourself! Consider  
“ what you owe to your country, and to  
“ your name! Every feeble passion flies  
“ at the manly voice of war.”

“ Languid as my soul was, I could not  
“ hear this news, without joy, especially as  
“ it opened me a prospect of meeting ho-  
“ nourably that death, which was now my  
“ only hope. Accordingly, as soon as the  
“ enemy appeared, I courted danger with  
“ such eagerness, that my father in spite of  
“ all his magnanimity more than once desir-  
“ ed me to restrain a courage, that arose to  
“ an excess.

“ But even death itself is deaf to the  
“ wretch's call. Nothing material happen-  
“ ed to me, till the battery, to which I came  
“ to you, opened upon the convent, when the  
“ thought of my *Olivia's* danger of being bu-  
“ ried in its ruins drove me to madness. I  
“ instantly flew thither, and imagining that  
“ such circumstances bore down all regard  
“ to rules calculated for times of peace,  
“ demanded entrance to convey the in-  
“ habitants to some place of safety: But  
“ what was my astonishment to hear, the  
“ Governour had given the strictest orders,  
D 5 “ that

“ that not a soul should be admitted to stir,  
 “ committing to the immediate hand of  
 “ Heaven the protection of its peculiar vo-  
 “ taries.

“ Such inhumanity, for I can call it by  
 “ no milder name, broke every bond of  
 “ duty and allegiance. I abjured all far-  
 “ ther connection with so cruelly insensible  
 “ a monster; and recollecting the many ex-  
 “ alted instances of true generosity which  
 “ the unhappy father of *Olivia* had told me  
 “ of the *English*, I resolved to apply my-  
 “ self to them, and try whether I could not  
 “ obtain that safety for the beloved of my  
 “ soul, which I could not hope from him,  
 “ whose duty it was to protect her.

“ This, most illustrious Chief, is the story  
 “ of my misfortunes; the cause of that con-  
 “ duct which appeared so strange to you.  
 “ If you grant my suit, you will be amply  
 “ rewarded by the conscious approbation of  
 “ your own mind. You will merit the  
 “ blessing of Heaven on your undertak-  
 “ ings, by sparing the most perfect of its  
 “ works! And may I presume to add! You  
 “ will attach to you an heart that is incap-  
 “ able of deceit! Through every vicissitude  
 “ of life will I attend your steps, the faith-  
 “ ful servant of your fate.”

The brightness of truth breaks through  
 every cloud, and forces conviction. “ I  
 “ grant your request;” (said my master with  
 a smile of consolation and encouragement)

“ The

"The convent shall be spared. Nor is that  
all. If success crowns my hopes, I will  
also use every means in my power to re-  
store your *Olivia* to your arms."



## CHAP. XI.

The fortunate effect of CHRYSAL's master's sparing the convent. The mutual advantages to victors and vanquished of articles of capitulation. CHRYSAL's master performs his promise to ALPHONSO, into whose service CHRYSAL enters. ALPHONSO recovers his mistress, whose father is set at liberty by a piece of FUN of some ENGLISH sailors. Conclusion of the story of ALPHONSO. CHRYSAL changes his service.

ACCORDING to his promise, the next night when the battery was repaired, my master gave orders to direct the fire another way, where he soon found the reward of his generosity, one of the first bombs which was thrown setting fire to the principal magazine in the whole city, the blowing up of which overturned a considerable part of the fortifications.

Animated by this success to a degree of phrensy, the besiegers pushed on their attacks, with such irresistible fury, that *in spite of the accumulated havoc of war, disease, and want,* they at length overcame the obstinacy of the

VOL. III. D 6 besieged,



besieged, and compelled them to capitulate on terms which were readily agreed to on both sides, *as they saved the plunder from the soldiers, for the victorious Commanders*; at the same time, that they protected the persons of the vanquished from licentious outrage.

There is no instance, in which the customs of mankind are more changed, than this. Formerly, when nations waged war, every thing the victorious soldier could lay hold on was his own, the persons as well as the property of the vanquished; and this more especially at the taking of a town, which was the harvest of his hopes. The excesses committed on these occasions most certainly required a remedy; but it were well if that remedy, as in other cases, had not been abused; and the care of restraining the excess of the common soldiers made a pretext for depriving them of the reward of all their toils and dangers, to enrich their Commanders.

The injustice of making slaves of the people, for the ambition or avarice of their Prince is so flagrant, that the practice has been universally discontinued among civilized nations, who also affect to shew moderation in stripping them of their property, particularly in this instance of towns, taken by capitulation. But at whose expence is this moderation? Why at that of the inferiour Officers, and Soldiers, who receive a pittance of their own earnings, that only insults their necessities, while the bulk is shared between  
their

their Superiours. The injustice of this is evident. Either all such *composition* should be abolished entirely, and the properties, as well as liberty of the vanquished be preserved to them, or the price be more equitably divided with those, from whom the plunder is taken, who struggle with distress, and brave death for a morsel of bread without any more hope of mending their condition even by success, than the ox has of eating the corn, for which he labours to plow the ground: and this loss of hope is the reason, why Soldiers are not animated with the same ardour now as in former days.

But grating as so flagrant a partiality must be to a generous mind, there is one circumstance, not obvious perhaps to you, that aggravates the pain of it still higher: This is the necessity, which the sufferers are under of submitting to *the insolence and extortions of a set of Clerks, and Agents*, who fatten on their spoils, without even pretending to any merit in the acquisition: a reflection, that exasperates them against their Commanders, by whose favour those wretches are introduced, and supported, and on whom they father all their villainies.

Much as the cares of his situation engrossed the attention of my master, he did not forget his promise to the *Spanish* youth, but ordering him a guard of soldiers, bade him go, as soon as the gates should be delivered up, and secure the convent where his *Olivia* was

was confined, from any accident which might happen on such an occasion in spite of all their care, giving him at the same time a purse of gold, *in which I was*, to answer any present necessities, with directions to apply to him again, if he should have any farther need of his assistance.

My new master did not want to have such a commission repeated. He kissed the hand of his benefactor in a rapture of gratitude, and encouraging the guard assigned him with the most liberal promises, flew, the moment the gates of the city were open'd, to the convent, and demanded his *Olivia* with the peremptory voice of a conquerour, where the sight of the guard removed every objection, and she was instantly delivered to him.

The meeting of these young lovers was most affecting. They flew into each other's arms, and embracing in extasy too big for utterance, gave vent to the fullness of their hearts by a flood of tears.

Recovering himself at length, "Come, my "*Olivia*," (said *Alphonso*, taking her hand) "let us leave this place. Let us go"—

"O whither" (interrupted she, starting wildly) "Whither shall I go? I have no "home;—no father to receive me."—

"My home is yours;" (answered *Alphonso*, embracing her most tenderly) "We will go "to the house of my father, who cannot "persist in his cruelty, when he is informed "how signally heaven has interfered in our "favour,

“favour, and there we will consult on the  
 “means proper for procuring the deliver-  
 “ance of *Antonio*. I have a protector among  
 “the conquerours, the most generous of  
 “mankind, who will not refuse his assis-  
 “tance on such an occasion.”

These words comforted *Olivia* with an hope, for the accomplishment of which though she was indebted to another cause.

The way from the convent to the house of *Alphonso's* father leading them by the prison of the Inquisition, *Olivia* was so affected at the sight of it, that she swooned away in the arms of *Alphonso*. Such an accident naturally threw the whole company into an embarrassment, while they were in the midst of which, a body of *English* seamen, who had slipped away from their officers, and were roving about meerly from curiosity, and without intention of doing mischief, but ready to join in any that should fall in their way, happening to come by, no sooner understood from the guard what was the matter, than looking at each other for some moments as if waiting for the word of command, at length one of them cried out, “Hallo, boys!

“What say you? Shall we bail the gen-  
 “tlewoman's father? May-hap there may  
 “be some of our countrymen in the bilboes  
 “along with him! Damn my eyes and limbs,  
 “but it would be good *fun*, to set them all  
 “free! I fancy the Inquisitors will not re-  
 “fuse



“fuse our bail; if they do, I should be  
 “glad to pick a quarrel with them: I hate  
 “them mortally ever since I saw them roast  
 “some poor *Smouches* at *Lisbon*, because  
 “they would not eat pork. Come! cheer  
 “away my hearts of oak! All hands aloft,  
 “and to work.”

These words were like fire given to a mine. He had scarce finished, when the thoughtless creatures without more ado ran to the prison, and while some of them were forcing in the gates, the rest mounting on each other's shoulders climbed over the walls.

The moment *Olivia*, now recovered from her swoon, saw the prison open, “Now is the time, *Alphonso*!” (said she) “Now is the time to set my father free.”——

The hint was sufficient. *Alphonso* turned directly to the guard, and perceiving by their looks, that they were willing to assist him, “I go, my love!” (said he) “But where shall I leave you in safety till I return? Such a place cannot be fit for your delicacy.”——

“Speak not of leaving me!” (interrupted she eagerly) “I will go with you! No delicacy shall interfere with such a duty.”——

On her saying this, they all entered the prison, where the seamen were shouting, and skipping about like so many wild creatures, and setting all the prisoners at liberty, wherever they went.

The

The secrets of this prison-house are too horrid for description. I shall therefore draw a veil over them at this time, especially as another occasion will lead me into the same scenes again, when the representation will be more interesting.

No words can convey an idea of the tenderness of the meeting between *Olivia*, and her father, whom *Alphonso* and she readily found out. As soon as they had indulged the first transports of their joy, she informed him briefly how much they were both indebted to *Alphonso*, for their present happiness. Though her father was not at a loss for the motive of such generosity, he thought it not proper to take notice of it at that time. He embraced him tenderly, and besought Heaven to reward his virtue.

“The happiness of serving those most dear to us” (said *Alphonso*, who had not the same command of his temper) “is its own reward. *Olivia* and her father have a right to every thing in my power. But let us leave this place, the sight of which appalls my soul. Let us go to the house of my father.”—

“Lead on, my children!” (answered *Olivia*’s father) “I follow willingly; and not without hope of reconciling my friend to our general happiness.”

When they went out of the prison, they found the sailors employed in executing a piece

piece of justice exactly in their character. They had rambled all through the prison, without doing or designing mischief, till they came to the chamber in which were kept the instruments of torture, the sight of which incensed them to such a degree, that they instantly resolved to make the Inquisitors themselves feel the force of them in their turn; but they, apprehensive of what might happen, had prudently made their escape by a secret passage, as soon as the prison had been forced. Disappointed thus in their design, the sailors took all the horrid apparatus, with the habits, ensigns, books, &c. of the office, and piling them up in the court, set fire to the heap, concluding the exploit with three cheers for the honour of old *England*; after which they marched off in quest of more *fun*, as unconcerned as if nothing had happened.

When *Alphonso* arrived at his father's house, he found his mother just sinking under the weight of affliction. On hearing his voice, she started up, and running to him, "O my son! my son!" (exclaimed she, clasping him in her arms, and leaning her head upon his bosom) "Heaven has heard my prayers! I am not childless, tho' I am a widow." "A widow!" (exclaimed *Alphonso*) "Forbid it, Heaven! O my father!" — "Yes, *Alphonso*!" (continued she, raising her head from his bosom, which she had been

dew'd

dew'd with her tears) "Your father died, as  
 " he lived, with honour, fighting valiantly  
 " by the side of his General, in defence of  
 " his country. But what do I see?" (cast-  
 ing her eyes upon *Olivia*, her father, and  
 the guard, whom her surprize had prevent-  
 ed her taking notice of before) "*Olivia!*  
 "*Antonio!* — And who are these strange  
 " men? — But alas, I know too well! — O!  
 " my son, art thou then a prisoner to the  
 " enemies, who slew thy father? — Am I to  
 " lose thee again, the moment thou art re-  
 " turned?" —

"No, my mother!" (answered he) "I  
 " am no prisoner! They are our protectors,  
 " given by the most generous of men, who  
 " has thus restored us to each other! O!  
 " that my father were alive, to make our  
 " happiness compleat."

"Since Heaven has appointed otherwise,"  
 (said *Antonio*, going up to *Alphonso's* mo-  
 ther, who was weeping with *Olivia*, on whose  
 neck she had fallen) "it is our duty to sub-  
 " mit to its pleasure. The circumstances  
 " of our lives make it improper for us to  
 " think of living any longer here. But  
 " that should not discourage us. The vir-  
 " tuous find an home every where! We will  
 " remove to the dominions of the *English*,  
 " where I have lodged in honest hands for-  
 " tune sufficient to make our retreat happy.  
 " Under the protection of their laws, a man's  
 " mind



“ mind is at liberty, and his wealth is secure. Mine was my only crime here; but  
 “ I was aware of such an attack, and had  
 “ removed it beyond the reach of those, who  
 “ impiously made religion the pretext for  
 “ depriving me of it. Were my friend *Don*  
 “ *Pedro* living, I would have removed the  
 “ objections which his high notions of ho-  
 “ nour made to an alliance with my family;  
 “ and prevailed upon him to accompany  
 “ us.”\* These words comforted the mother  
 of *Alphonso*, and made the lovers happy.

Every thing being thus settled, the guard was dismissed with professions of the highest gratitude to the generous Chief, which *Antonio* and *Alphonso* proposed waiting on him to pay in person, as soon as he should be more at leisure; and to reward the soldiers for their attendance, *Alphonso* gave them the purse of gold, he had received from his benefactor, and *in which I was*, in the division of which I fell to the lot of the serjeant who commanded them, who looking upon me as an earnest of the vast treasures he was to receive as his share of the spoil, went away with an happy heart, to join his fellows, who were now in full possession of the city.

\* The story of *ANTONIO* followed here, but was so blotted and imperfect in the M. S. that the Editor was obliged to omit it.



C H A P. XII.

CHRYSAI makes some striking remarks on a state of absolute liberty. Disappointment of the hopes of the conquerours, with the natural consequences. CHRYSAI's master going to take a taste of the pleasures of affluence, is flamm'd out of his treasure by a sutler, into whose service CHRYSAI enters.

**T**HE conduct of man in such scenes as this, where he thinks himself at liberty to follow the instantaneous impulse of his own will, without apprehension of immediate punishment, shews the groundless vanity of those, who boast so loudly of the excellency of his nature, and deny the necessity of coercive laws.

It is true, no people ever abused this liberty less than the *English*, who scorn to inflict upon others that oppression from which their laws protect themselves; as on the other hand, slaves, on a change of fortune, always prove the most imperious tyrants; but still the circumstances attending even the most moderate exertion of it are too shocking for dispassionate description, wherefore I shall wave the painful task.

As

As soon as some degree of order was established in the city, the victorious commanders proceeded to divide the spoil, *a work for which they all shew'd their capacity in the most remarkable manner*, the pittance which they thought proper to appoint for the share of each of the private men, who had literally born the heat and burthen of the day, being a trifle beneath the acceptance of any but a beggar who wanted a morsel of bread, and not *the fifty-thousandth part* of what the chief commanders, who comparatively had lived in luxury, and issued their orders from places of safety, modestly owned to have reserved for each of themselves.

Nor was the case of the inferiour officers, who executed those orders, any better, their shares not being sufficient to defray the extraordinary expences which they had been at, to provide for the enterprize, much less the extraordinary expences of living, where the indispensable necessities of life were subject to the most exorbitant impositions of an avaricious, and arbitrary will; so that all they gained by their conquest was to exchange the dangers of war, for the miseries of want.

This disappointment of the hopes which alone had supported their spirits through hardships almost beyond the power of nature to support, filled up the black list of the  
cala-

calamities, which attended this enterprize, aggravating by despair the diseases to which the climate subjected the victors to such a degree, that their loss, after their conquest, exceeded many times that which they had suffered in the siege from so many combin'd causes.

To the truth of this representation, which to unexperienced speculation may appear too severely drawn, the wretched remains of the conquering army which returned to their exhausted country, bore a melancholy testimony.—But to quit these disagreeable reflections!

Such a treasure as I was (a greater much than he had ever been possessed of before!) raised the spirits of my master, the serjeant, so high, that he went directly to a sutler's tent to take a taste of the good living, which he thought himself secure of, for the remainder of his days.

On his entering the tent, and asking what entertainment he could have, the sutler, ignorant of his wealth, answered with a curse, that he had none for such shabby fellows as him, and took him by the shoulder to thrust him out. Provoked at such an indignity to a person of his present consequence, my master turned upon him, and pulling *me* out of his pocket, demanded haughtily, why he might not have what he would pay for, as well as another.

The



The sight of the gold instantly changed the sutler's whole behaviour. "My worthy friend!" (said he, shaking the serjeant by the hand) "I beg your pardon. I actually did not perceive whom I spoke to, I am so hurried about. But come along with me, and I'll make you amends. I have a nice leg of a fowl which was bespoke for your colonel; but *first come first served*, as the saying is, so here it is for you; and here is a bottle of wine as cool as if it came but this minute from *Iceland*."

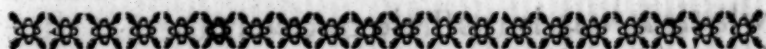
My master was not proof against such an invitation. He *fell to*, without more ceremony, and when he had finished his feast, calling to know what he was to pay, the sutler answered, Two doubloons.

"Two doubloons?—Two devils!" (said the serjeant, staring at such a demand) "For a leg of an old hen, as black as Hell, and lean as *Beelzebub*; and a bottle of rot-gut, sour cyder? No! no! friend! no such tricks for me. I am not to be *flammed* so neither."

"Why there it is now!" (answered the sutler, not much pleased with my master's looks) "The moment a man grows rich, he grows covetous. I received the same for the other leg of that very fowl this moment from an ensign, who by the same token left his laced waistcoat in pawn for half the money. But I will not fall out  
" with

“ with you for such a trifle, as I expect more  
“ of your custom; so e’en give me what  
“ you please. You can’t think one doub-  
“ loon too much I am sure! But you shall  
“ make it up another time.”

Such an argument could not be resisted. The serjeant threw *me* down upon the table with an air of grandeur, and went to consider how he should lay out to the best advantage, the treasures which he expected immediately to receive.



C H A P. XIII.

*Character of CHRYSAL’S new master. The right way not to suffer by making mistakes. A curious conversation between CHRYSAL’S master and two persons of consequence lays open the secrets of some interesting affairs. He makes up a foolish dispute by a sensible toast;*

I WAS now entered into a service, which opened to me so many various views of human folly, vice and wretchedness, as made the prospect painful.

The manner in which my new master got me into his possession, shewed his character in a light sufficiently strong. But I soon had the satisfaction of seeing that with all his address at imposition, he was himself no more

than the tool of the impositions of his superiours, who scarce left him the poorest gleanings to pick up, after all their plentiful harvest: The just and constant fate of all such wretches.

The continual hurry in which he was engaged, though he had falsely alledged it as an excuse for the treatment of my late master, the serjeant, was really sufficient to excuse any inadvertency, or blunder, and must have caused many in any one, whose ideas were not settled in one certain course, out of which it was impossible to divert them. But I soon found, that he was in no danger of that kind, all his thoughts having such an invariable bias to his own interest, that every mistake naturally fell to that side, for which upon detection his hurry was a ready and probable excuse.

The serjeant had scarce left him, when two persons entered, whom he received with every mark of the most obsequious ceremony, and respect. One of them I directly knew to be my old master, the Admiral's clerk, as I soon found the other to be in the same important station with the General.

My master, who was not at a loss for the occasion of their visit, led them into the most private place in the tent, and setting before them a bottle of *his best*, proceeded to business.

"Mr. Admiral, to your good health! Mr.

"General, my very hearty service to you!"

(said

(said he, filling a brimmer, and addressing each, by the title of his master, as he shook them by the hand) "Here is a good conclu-

"sion of the campaign to us. I was impatient for your coming to know how I

"should go on. Here have been several

"officers with me already, for credit on the

"score of their prize-money, for the length

"of the siege, and the dearth of every

"thing has not left them a penny, nor any

"thing to pawn for one. I have got as

"many cloaths, and things of all kinds, as

"would serve to set up a *Monmouth-street*

"merchant. If the place had held out but a

"few days longer, the poor devils must have

"done duty in *Buff*. Hah! hah! hah!

"And the properest dress for them:" (re-

turned *the Admiral*) "Who wants any cloaths

"in such a climate as this? I am sure I go

"naked half my time, though I keep under

"cover, and have nothing to do, to heat

"me.

"Very true!" (answered my master) "But

"naked and hungry both are not quite so

"well; and when their moveables were all

"gone after their money, I don't know who

"would have supplied them.

"Then let them live on their allowance!"

(said the General) "They who can't afford

"to pay for better, should be content with

"that.——



“ To die upon it, you should say ;” (interrupted my master) “ I am sure the stores laid in are such as no one can live upon, that has ever known what living was. For my part, I wonder the contractors were not ashamed to supply such wretched stuff of all kinds. They must have no conscience at all, who can do such things.”—

“ Conscience! hah! hah! hah! who ever heard a sutler speak of conscience before !” (said the Admiral) “ And pray my conscientious friend, what do you charge a bottle for this most excellent wine of yours? —

“ For this wine?” (answered my master, palating it two or three times) “ I charge for this wine only *a pistole*; and let me tell you that is not so much, considering every thing. This Burgundy cost me five shillings a bottle, prime cost; and when you compute every expence, you’ll find that my profit is nothing extraordinary; nothing at all in comparison of what others get.

“ No! to be sure !” (replied the General) “ Your conscience won’t suffer you to do as they do! you are too good a man—

“ Too good a *Christian*, you should say; (interrupted the Admiral) “ as appears by your *baptizing* your wine so piously! hah! hah! hah! Pray what did the water cost, that is mixed with this same Burgundy? I  
“ hope

“ hope that did not stand you in five shillings a bottle too? Hah! hah! hah!”—

“ It is very well, gentlemen!” (returned my master with a sneer) “ You are pleased to be merry. But if I had not some way to make out matters, I could never pay the exorbitant taxes, which are squeezed from me, by some people whom I shan’t name. And so here’s my service to you both once more! When you lower *your composition*, I’ll lessen the quantity of water, and mend mine. Hah! hah! hah!”—

“ And so you had need,” (said the General) “ to make it drinkable: As it is, I wonder it does not poison every one that tastes it. When I lived at the *Shakespeare*, we did not give worse than this to our company after they were dead drunk!

“ Worse than this!” (added the Admiral) “ If you had given me half so bad, I should have broken your head with the bottle.”

“ Broken my head!” (returned the General) “ fine words truly! When you were a blue-nosed journey-man Barber, and used to come to me to beg broken victuals, and bottoms of bottles, you spoke in another tone.—

“ And when I was, Sir,” (replied the Admiral) “ I had a good trade, and never looked upon myself as upon a level with the Pimp of a tavern——

“ And yet that pimping made you what you are now !” (retorted the General rising up in a passion) “ You forget perhaps how you begged of me to introduce your sister to the Admiral, by which means you got into his service ! This is a fine return indeed.—

“ And you forget too,” (said the Admiral starting from his seat, and catching at the bottle) “ That it was that same sister of mine, who got you into the General’s service, if you go to that, so that I think the obligation is equal.—

“ Gentlemen ! dear gentlemen !” (interrupted my master, clapping an hand to each of their collars) “ Consider what you are doing ! What will the world say of such a quarrel between gentlemen, who ought to agree like brothers. For shame ! every body will laugh at you ! come ! sit down, and be good friends, and I’ll try if I have not one bottle of better wine, over which we’ll make up all matters.”—Then bringing it, and filling his glass, “ Come, gentlemen,” (continued he, shaking each of them by the hand) “ I’ll give you a toast that shall drown all animosity : Here is prosperity to pimping ! It is the best trade going, and has made us all ! Aye, and is practised too by people in every station, however they may affect to turn up their noses at it. So let us attend to our business, and not  
“ fall

“ fall together by the ears for nothing, like  
“ a parcel of dogs about a bare bone. It  
“ signifies nothing what we have been; if  
“ we mind our *bills* now, we shall all be gen-  
“ tlemen as good as the best of them; and  
“ as well respected too.”

The Admiral and General saw the force of what he said, and pledging his toast, shook hands and were as good friends as ever.



C H A P. XIV.

*Continued. The mysteries of agency; and convenience of a military government, with some curious notions of the genteelest ways of rising in life.*

“ **W**ELL, gentlemen,” (said my master, who was not pleased at their jests upon his liquour, because he could not deny the truth of them) “ I hope that wine  
“ pleases you !

“ Aye !” (answered the Admiral) “ this  
“ is *the right sort* ! this is *the thing*. Give  
“ us this ; and keep the other for officers,  
“ and such as are not used to better.—

“ And if it poisons them” (added the Admiral) “ the publick will have the fewer  
“ to pay. Now they have done the busi-



“ nefs, let them live, or die as they can, we  
“ care not. That’s nothing to us.

“ Very true !” (said my master) “ All  
“ we have to do is to make the most of  
“ them, while they do live ; and therefore I  
“ should be glad to know, as I said before,  
“ how far I may venture to go with them,  
“ on the credit of their prize-money ; for  
“ as the place was saved from being plun-  
“ dered by the articles of capitulation, they  
“ must all get money on their shares, whe-  
“ ther they will or not ; their necessities  
“ are such.”

“ So much the better for us, who can  
“ buy their shares : (answered the Admiral)  
“ They’ll give the better bargains. Their  
“ necessity is our gain.” —

“ Aye !” (replied my master) “ But I  
“ don’t find they intend selling. All they  
“ propose is to mortgage.” —

“ Then let them see who’ll give them mo-  
“ ney :” (said the General) “ No ! no ! no  
“ mortgages for us. An absolute sale, or  
“ nothing. We’ll have no after reckonings ;  
“ no *over-baling* accounts. As to their be-  
“ ing unwilling to sell, we’ll manage that  
“ matter with them. When you have got  
“ them sufficiently in your books, call for  
“ your money, and as it will be impossible  
“ for them to pay, apply to the commander  
“ in chief, who will oblige them to do you  
“ justice.”

“ Why !

“ Why ! to be sure, that must do ! ” (answered my master) “ But how far am I to trust them ?——

“ This will shew you ! ” (replied the General) “ Here is the rate of all their shares. Look at the sum total. What noble fortunes that would have made for half a dozen reasonable men. It went to my heart to *fritter* it away among so many.”——

“ This ! this the rate of their shares ! ” (said my master, not able to conceal his astonishment, when he looked at the paper, which the other gave him) “ Is it possible that this should be all ? ”——

“ Yes ! ” (returned the Admiral) “ and too much for them too. More than most of them ever had before, or will make a good use of now.——

“ Why, they’ll mutiny, and cut all our throats ! ” (returned my master) “ There are several of them who owe me almost as much as this already. I thought they would have had ten times this sum at least. They’ll certainly mutiny, and cut all our throats.

“ Don’t you give yourself any trouble about their mutining ! ” (said the General) “ Do you mind your business, and leave us to take care of that. Their spirits will hardly be so high ! If you have gone hand over head, and trusted them so far, you must

“ abide by the loss. I thought I gave you a  
 “ friendly caution about that before.

“ And so,” (returned my master) “ I am  
 “ not to go beyond this rate, you say?”—

“ Not a penny !” (answered the Admiral) “ That is your rule. Whatever you can  
 “ beat them down of that shall be your  
 “ own.”

“ That is deducting five *per Cent.* Agency !” (interposed the General) “ and  
 “ five, or ten *per Cent.* as you can make your  
 “ bargain, for prompt-payment, for we will  
 “ not appear to have any hand in the affair,  
 “ farther than paying you the money. It  
 “ must not be known that we are concerned  
 “ in the least.—

“ You concerned !” (replied my master)  
 “ I don’t understand you. Are you to be  
 “ concerned with me, in what I buy ?

“ Not in the least” (return’d the Admiral) “ any farther than by employing you  
 “ to act for us. You seem to mistake the  
 “ matter entirely. You are to buy the shares  
 “ for us, according to this rate, for which  
 “ we will allow you a proper agency : And  
 “ that is all the concern you are to have in  
 “ the affair.—

“ But I suppose,” (said my master) “ I  
 “ may buy on my own account if I please !”—

“ Buy on your own account !” (interrupted the General) “ Such another word, and  
 “ you shall neither sell nor buy any thing  
 “ here.

“ here. Are not we the Commander’s  
“ agents : And do you think they will suf-  
“ fer us to be interloped upon ? You may  
“ be very well content with the profits of  
“ your own business, without thinking to  
“ interfere in our’s.”

“ I ask your pardon, gentlemen !” (said  
my master, who knew their power too well  
to dispute with them) “ It was only a mis-  
“ take. I by no means presume to inter-  
“ fere with you ; and shall be proud to exe-  
“ cute your orders, on whatever terms you  
“ think proper. I suppose though our for-  
“ mer *composition* is to end. Provisions will  
“ now come in from every part, so that we  
“ can never think of keeping them up at  
“ the former prices.”

“ Can’t you so ?” (answered the General)  
“ That shall be your own fault then ; and  
“ your own loss too, I can tell you. Let  
“ provisions come in as they will, no one  
“ shall sell an ounce here without our per-  
“ mission, and that shall be on our own  
“ terms, you may be assured. Our hands  
“ are not tied up by laws. Ours is a *mili-  
“ tary government*, in which we can do what  
“ we please without being accountable to  
“ any one. So you may go on, as be-  
“ fore.

“ But gentlemen,” (replied my master)  
“ you should consider that the whole odium  
“ of this will fall upon me, as you do not



84      C H R Y S A L : *Or, the*

“ appear in it, so that I shall lose my character for ever.”

“ Your character ! Hah ! hah ! hah ! ” (interrupted the General) “ A sutler’s character ! I shall never be able to bear the word again ! Pray my good friend what character had a sutler ever to lose, that would not be a greater loss to the finder ? Come ! here’s my service to you. Go on with your business, and make money, and never fear suffering by the loss of your character. It is time for us to go, and settle what taxes we shall lay upon the different kinds of merchandize, that shall be brought here. *Our duties* shall be paid, as well as those of any king of them all. This is our reign ; and if we do not make the most it, we have no one to blame, but ourselves.

“ And as rich as so many kings you will be ; ” (said my master) “ if you can carry off things in the manner you say.—

“ As to our being rich ! ” (returned the Admiral) “ that depends entirely upon our own management. Our Principals indeed will be rich enough, which is all they care for ; not what becomes of us, whom they would have do their business for nothing, or next to it. But they shall find themselves mistaken. Every thing must go through our hands ; and *gold in handling* will stick to the fingers, as the song says.

“ We

“ We shall feather our nests, in spite of  
“ them. They cannot do without us ; and  
“ will hardly be fond of calling us to too  
“ strict an account, for fear of our telling  
“ tales. To be sure the great harvest will  
“ be there’s ; but we will take toll.

“ I don’t doubt but you will,” (said my  
master) “ twice over for fear of mistake,  
“ as the miller does. Why you’ll make  
“ such fortunes, that you wont know what  
“ to do with yourselves.

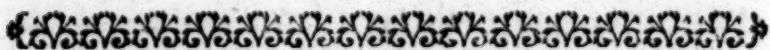
“ Never fear that !” (answered the General) “ we shall not be at a loss. For my  
“ part, I design to buy a borough, and push  
“ my fortune in Parliament. That’s the  
“ genteelest business a gentleman can follow  
“ now, and the readiest way of advancing  
“ in life, and making a family. —

“ Now I think otherwise ;” (said the Admiral) “ and that it is the most ungenteel  
“ way ; such dirty jobs are required for  
“ every thing a man gets, that it is beneath  
“ a gentleman to do them. My scheme is  
“ to buy an *Irish Peerage* at once, and then  
“ live splendidly, without troubling myself  
“ about any thing. Or if I should grow  
“ tired of idleness, go into Parliament there,  
“ and turn *Patriot*, and make speeches for  
“ the good of my country.

“ Both your schemes may be very good !”  
(said my master) “ but my ambition is not  
“ so high as either, at least as yet. I will  
“ try

“ try to get a *Contract*; and then I shall  
 “ not fear making a fortune sufficient to do  
 “ what you propose, or more if I chuse it;  
 “ without being sneered at, for my folly.  
 “ You may say what you will, but there is  
 “ more to be got by a *contract*, than by  
 “ every other way; and therefore it is the  
 “ genteelest in my opinion. How many *con-*  
 “ *tractors* have I seen buy noblemen’s fine  
 “ houses, and members of Parliament’s es-  
 “ tates, with the profits of a single cam-  
 “ paign? And so *My Lord*, and you most  
 “ honourable *Mr. Member*, I am your hum-  
 “ ble servant.”

“ Honest *Mr. Contractor*” (replied both  
 at the same time) “ Yours.



## CH A P. XV.

*Affecting consequences of carrying the foregoing  
 schemes into execution; with the conclusion  
 of the character and history of CHRYSALE’S  
 master. CHRYSALE changes his service.*

AS soon as this worthy pair had left my  
 master, he set about his business of  
 preying upon the necessities of every one,  
 who came near him, with as much keenness  
 as a vulture tears a carrion, and with as  
 little

little feeling, or he could never have gone through with it.

The transactions I now saw are a pain to memory. For the few first days after their success, the officers, under the same intoxication with my late master, the serjeant, gave a loose to every kind of extravagance, to compensate to themselves for the wants and hardships they had suffered. But no sooner had they advanced near the limits, prescribed to their credit, than the whole scene changed.

The first mention of the amount of their respective shares was like a clap of thunder bursting over their heads. Their astonishment for some time deprived them of their senses. But when they were able to make a proper enquiry, and found the case to be too true, their rage broke through all bounds, and rose almost to desperation. *The horrors of a jail, the cries of a starving family*, every aggravation of human misery stared them in the face, and made the very thought of returning to their native country too terrible to be endured. But there was no remedy. Those, from whom alone it could proceed, were too much interested to listen to their complaints; and instead of preventing, permitted their authority to be prostituted to compleat their ruin, in the manner proposed by their agents, so that the unhappy



py victims were forced to submit to the terms imposed upon them.

The consequence of this, as I have said before, was that to drown reflection, they spent whatever trifle remained to them on concluding the bargains, which sealed their ruin, in still greater excesses, and so precipitated the distress, they fear'd.

As for the private men, the impositions they suffered were if possible still severer, (though from their insensibility perhaps not so severely felt) as the *management* of their affairs went through many more hands, every one of whom had a pull at them, down to the very lowest class of the harpies which prey upon an army, so that what remained to them was too trifling to be of any service, even to the very few, who struggled with their necessities in order to save it.

I have not entered minutely into the particulars of this horrid scene. This slight sketch will give you a general notion of it, and that is as much as an humane heart can bear. Indeed no description could reach the truth. I shall therefore only just finish the outlines of my master's character, and then pass on to the occurrences in my next service.

The extortions to which he was himself forced to submit, from those in authority, took off every shadow of shame (to conscience he had long been a stranger) and  
added

added double keenness to his natural propensity to extortion, by giving it what he thought the appearance of justice, and provoking him to wreak his resentment upon others, for what he suffered himself from those above his reach.

The opportunities for exerting his talents this way were infinite in a profession that is a mystery of iniquity too complicated to be unravelled, too black to be conceived, but upon experience, which he had acquired to the most consummate degree, in the gradual progression of his life.

A natural sharpness of genius, which ought to have been curbed not encouraged, had influenced his parents to bind him when very young to an attorney, under whom he learned, beside other valuable qualifications, the nice distinctions between law and justice, so as to know critically how far he could infringe upon the latter, without danger of getting within the reach of the former: But encouraged by much success he had at length unluckily happened to go too near those boundaries, and been obliged to quit that profession; after some common steps of descent from which, such as *bailiff's follower*, *knight of the post*, and *bully to a bawdy-house*, he stopped in that of footman to a beau, from which the necessary arts of *prevaricating*, *lying*, and *evading disagreeable demands*, the qualifications of his former character,

90 C H R Y S A L: Or, *the*  
character, soon raised him to be his *gentle-*  
*man*.

In this station he added to his stock of accomplishments, natural and acquired, *pimping, servility, adulation, and an absolute command of countenance*, on the strength of all which, together with some little money, the fruits of his honest industry, on his master's fixing his habitation in a jail, he set up a tavern, where his *second-hand politeness* and *cringing behaviour* soon brought him into business, that enabled him to live better than he could have any right to have expected, and would in time have procured him an independance.

This success, which would have satisfied a reasonable person, only raised his ambition, and made him despise his business. Accordingly he commenced *wine-merchant*, as more suitable to a *gentleman*, in which profession he went on, *till his one-horse chaise, his country-house, and kept-mistress* would have brought him back to his primitive poverty, had not his knowledge of the world taught him how to secrete from his creditors, something to try his hand upon in some other way, when he pitched upon his present occupation of a *futler*, in which this account of his life shews he was most eminently fitted to make a figure.

Thus qualified in himself, and supported by his employers, he proceeded making his  
bargains,

bargains, with a success, to which it may be thought no regard to honesty, no sense of compassion was the least impediment. He flattered, professed the highest respect and attachment, and pressed his goods upon his destined victims, with every insinuating art, till he got them into his snare, when he directly put on all the insolence of power, and made even ruin still more wretched by the cruelty with which he drove them to it, the insensibility with which he treated them after. How often have I seen him refuse to trust for a glass of what he called wine to cool his raging thirst, and comfort his fainting heart, the man whom but the day or two before he had cajoled into the excesses, which drew him into that distress.

After some days of painful attention to such shocking scenes, I had the pleasure of being paid away to the captain of a merchant's ship, for some liquours, which he had the address to deceive the vigilance of the ruling powers, and all their emissaries, and convey *impost-free* to my master.





## CH A P. XVI.

CHRYSA L's master swallows a pill, and pleads an important cause without success. A curious method of parrying one false oath by another, with the first oath taken by the master of a merchant-man. He shews another instance of his skill in steering clear of perjury, but without his former success. His notion of conscience. CHRYSA L changes his service.

THE care, which I knew to be taken to detect and punish this kind of illicit trade, made me wonder at first that it should even be attempted; but I soon found that the danger of such detection when it depends solely on the confession of those concerned, however forceful the means made use of to extort that confession, is held at nought by a set of people, bred in the grossest ignorance of every principle of moral virtue, or religious obligation, and hardened by long habit into contempt of whatever clashes with their interest.

When I came into the possession of my new master, he was going to attend the two great men, whose conversation with the sutler, I have just now related, in obedience to a sum-

a summons sent him the moment he entered the harbour. The reception he met with was suited to their importance. He was obliged to wait a considerable time, before they were at leisure to see him, when being admitted to their presence, and having delivered in his bill of lading, and *taken his oath*, that he had no *private trade* on board, nor any thing which was not contained in that account; they informed him what *duties* he must pay on every article, before he should be permitted to land them.

My master, though he was sufficiently apprized of this before, affected surprize, and attempted to expostulate with them on the illegality, and injustice of such a demand, alleging that the goods had been purchased at the highest prices in order to send a speedy and effectual supply to the troops, who were known to want them, so that there could be no advance made upon them, which could defray such additional duties; that his owners, not in the least suspecting any such, had given him no power to pay them; and that many of the commodities being of a perishable nature, must be damaged if not permitted to be landed directly, by which means not only the merchants would be great losers, but also the troops suffer severely for the want of common necessaries, which they could not otherwise be supplied with.

But

But all he could say had no effect. They did not even deign to make him any answer, farther than that they had authority for what they did, and expected obedience, not arguments, which they had not leisure to listen to.

Such a repulse, however unjust in itself, and personally offensive in the manner of it, was far from giving my master any concern. On the contrary, the difficulties, which it threw upon the business of his owners, afforded him an opportunity of carrying on *his own private trade* to better advantage, which no oaths they could devise were able to put a stop to, as an instance or two of his conduct will shew.

Some suspicion having arisen of his commerce with the sutler, of which no direct proof could be obtained, he was summoned to appear before the tax-gatherers *to acquit himself by his oath*, of so heinous an offence.

The sutler, who knew the consequence of being convicted, and with all his knowledge of the world saw no possibility of avoiding it, gave himself up as ruined: But my master soon shewed him the convenience of a conscience trained to swearing, for calling upon him the morning they were to appear at the dread tribunal, and seeing him so cast down, "Chear up, brother," (said he) "I'll bring you safe through this streight! By  
" the

“ the virtue and contents of this book” (pulling one out of his pocket, and kissing it in form) “ I will never swear that you have  
“ bought any thing from me ; so throw off  
“ that sneaking, *Tyburn* look, and come a-  
“ long.”

Such an assurance naturally gave the sutler some spirits ; though he could not conceive how he meant to make it good ; but a little time cleared up the mystery, and shewed him the force of a custom-house oath.

As soon as the two culprits appeared before their judges, the latter assuming all the dignity of their office, exaggerated the charge in the strongest colours, and administering the oath to my master, demanded in an authoritative tone, whether he had not sold *uncustomed* goods to the sutler, and to what amount ; who not in the least disconcerted either by the question, or the manner in which it was put, “ Why look ye, gentlemen,” (answered he, turning the *quid* in his cheek, and pulling up his breeches at the hips, with both his hands) “ as to that affair, by the virtue of my oath, if I should  
“ swear that I sold him any, I should be for-  
“ sworn, and I’ll always try to weather that  
“ point, if I can.”——

As there was no more than a general suspicion against the criminals, this answer satisfied the sagacity of their judges, and they were dismissed with flying colours.



When they were alone, "Well!" (said my master, shaking his friend by the hand) "I told you I'd bring you off. Let that be an example to you for the future. *None but fools convict themselves; and none but greater fools expect it.* I should have little business in the merchant's service, if I scrupled to swallow such a pill as that every day of my life! No! no! they must be cunning if they can make an oath, that will stick in the throat of the Captain of a merchant-man, even if he can't find an opening to steer through, as was the case here. We have a *salvo* for such things. *The first oath we take as soon as we get into employment, is never to swear the truth to a Custom-house-officer while we live; so that all the oaths they give us go for nothing.*"

But with all his cleverness, he sometimes failed of success. A Lieutenant of a man of war happening as he was *rowing guard* one night to see a boat put off from our ship, pursued it in hopes of making some reprisals for all the extortions he and his brethren daily suffered from every one concerned in trade, as he knew it must be a *smuggler*.

The hope of prize made the crew of the Lieutenant's boat pull with such spirit, that they gained fast upon the *chace*, which the others seeing, and that it was impossible for them to get clear off, they threw their cargo

goe over-board to disappoint their pursuers of their expected booty, and then ran the boat a-shore to save themselves from being taken, leaving her of course to the captors for their trouble, who towed her away in triumph.

The chief of the smugglers was my master's son, who in the account he gave him of the affair on his return, was proceeding to tell him the names of those who had been with him, when the father stopping him short, "Avaunt!" (said he) "Coil up your tongue. I desire to hear no more of them. Have you a mind to make me forswear myself when I go to recover my boat? For have her again you know I must, as I can't get another here, nor carry on any business without one."——

Accordingly next morning he made a public enquiry after his boat, which he pretended had been stolen from his ship's side, and finding her in the possession of the lieutenant, demanded to have her restored directly, and on his refusal had him summoned before the officers of the customs, who were judges in such affairs.

As he grounded his claim on her having been taken without his privity, and by persons unknown to him, he was put to the common test of an oath, Whether he knew who had been in her, when she was pursued by the captors. "By the virtue of my oath, Gen-

"tlemen" (answered he without the least hesitation) "*I do not know one of them.*"

So direct an answer satisfied the judges, who were no ways concerned in the affair; but that was not the case with the lieutenant:

"Hold, Sir!" (said he to my master, who was sheering off, laughing in his sleeve)

"What is that you say?"——

"I say," (answered my master, nothing disconcerted) "That I don't know *one* of them."——

"*One of them!*" (returned the lieutenant, who instantly saw through his evasion) "But

"don't you know *any* of them though?"

"Take care what you say! Perhaps I know more than you think I do!"——

"Why as to that" (replied my master laughing) "I cannot say so much. Perhaps I may know some of them."——

"How!" (interposed the judge, offended at an answer, which he thought shewed a slight to his authority) "Did you not swear this moment, that you did not know one of them?"——

"No more do I!" (answered my master)  
 "There were twelve in the boat, of whom I know only eleven; and sure in that case, I can safely swear I do not know *one*, that is *the twelfth* of them. Hah! hah! hah!"——

"Take care, Sir, (replied the judge)  
 "how you attempt to trifle in this manner  
 "before

“ before us again. You know the punishment of perjury, if you should be caught tripping.”——

“ Never fear !” (said my master) “ I know the *compass* of my conscience too well for that. I can steer as near that wind as another. *Thus ! thus ! and no nearer*, is my trim. I’ll never break an oath ; but if I can give it the *go by*, at the *lee-side* thus, by a double-meaning, I hope that’s no offence.”——

Then turning to the lieutenant, “ Well, Sir !” (continued he) “ it seems *you have carried too much sail for me this trip ! But if I meet you upon a wind again, mind your helm, or I may chance to fall aboard you.* However, since I can’t have my boat cheaper, I must e’en come to your terms, so what do you ask for her ?”——

To this proposal the lieutenant made no objection : Setting therefore his price, “ Zouns !” (said my master) “ I believe you have no conscience at all, to ask a man so much, and for his own boat !”——

At his mentioning *conscience*, all present set up a loud laugh, and repeated the word.

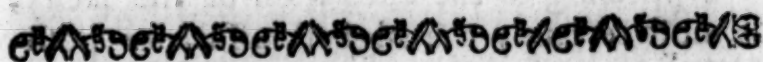
Nothing abash’d at which, “ You may laugh as much as you please (continued he) but my notion of conscience is not to ask out of reason, for any thing one has to dispose of ; and so, Sir, if you have a mind to part



“ with the boat, I’ll give you half what you  
“ ask ; and I should think even that too  
“ much, but that I want her, and do not  
“ know where to get another.”

“ And as I want to sell her, and do not  
“ know where to get another purchaser !”  
(answered the lieutenant) “ you shall have  
“ her. Not that I think she comes very  
“ cheap to you upon the whole neither !  
“ You have sworn well for her at least.”

“ As to that matter,” (replied my master) “ that is my business, and not yours.  
“ Here is your money ; and that is all you  
“ need care for.”—Saying this, he paid him  
for the boat, and then walked off, without  
concern or shame.—I here quitted his service,  
of which I was heartily tired, and entered  
into that of the lieutenant.



C H A P. XVII.

CHRYSAI makes some reflections on the policy of imposing oaths of exculpation. The proper method of preserving the validity of oaths, with the consequences of their being administered indiscriminately to all persons, and on all occasions. An uncommon lecture from a captain of a man of war to his officers, represents some polite amusements in an odd light.

**I** SEE you are shocked at such flagrant instances of profligacy, of bare-faced contempt of every thing most sacred, and important. They certainly are a reproach to human nature; but that reproach must not be confined to those alone, who obviously incur it. They who from false principles of policy give the occasion, against the conviction of reason and experience, are at least equally guilty.

The impotency of man to resist temptation is such that he is taught to pray against it! Why then should those, who are entrusted with the care of directing his actions in the common intercourse of life, lay snares to lead him into it, which there is no probability of his avoiding?

Appealing to the attestation of the Deity, is most certainly the highest assurance possible to be given by any being, who has a sense of his dependance on that Deity ; nor should ever be given but on the most important occasions, and in the most solemn manner ; nor accepted but from such as may be presumed to understand the nature of it.

In such circumstances it would never be violated. Man is not so desperately abandoned as to run with his eyes open into inexplicable perdition. But when that attestation is given lightly, for every trifle, when it is placed in opposition to interest, and demanded from such as cannot be supposed to know its consequence, the reverence which should be its guard is taken off, the violation becomes familiar, and of course, the end, for which it is thus impiously, and injudiciously prostituted, disappointed ; and by that means the most sacred assurance of life rendered void, the bond of social confidence and safety broken.

The effects of this absurd policy of making the obligations of Religion the common test of truth on trivial occasions, and where interest is concerned, are more extensive than is generally imagined. The immediate wants of nature engross the attention of the greater part of mankind too much to let them see the congruity of moral virtue, however evident to exerted reason ; wherefore the threats  
and

and promises of Religion were found necessary to enforce the practice of it: But as the accomplishment of those is placed at a distance, when they interfere with present enjoyments, their force wears off, the threats lose their terrors, and the promises are slighted by those, who look no farther than the instant moment; and this is the great source of that immorality and irreligion so prevalent in life, and which will never be corrected, *till legislators make oaths less common, prevent their interfering with the swearer's own interest, (as in the instances which gave occasion to these reflections) explain their nature before they are administered, and inflict instant punishment on their violation.*

My new master had but just returned on board, when the captain received orders to go, and assist the operations of the war, in another part of the world. The news raised every one's spirits. The sight of a place in which most of them had been guilty of excesses, which drew them into distress, and where all had been so wretchedly disappointed, was necessarily disagreeable; and consequently a removal to another, where a new object attracted their attention from such reflections, and awoke new hopes, however likely to end in the same manner as the former, gave them pleasure.

There was a decency in the behaviour of both men and officers in this ship, so very



different from what I had seen in others, as to strike me with an agreeable surprize. But I was not long at a loss for the reason. As soon as the ship was under sail, the captain summoned all his officers into the great cabin, and after some general instructions about their duty, "Gentlemen," (said he, addressing himself to my master, and another, who had been but lately appointed to his ship) "as we have never sailed together before, I must desire your attention to a few hints, which I always take the liberty to give, in such circumstances."

"We are now shut up together in a prison, where the unavoidable inconveniences of our situation make all our care necessary to prevent its becoming insupportable to us. For this reason, the first thing I recommend to you is, *not to game*. Beside the danger of disagreement when the passions are agitated by the vicissitudes of play, our pay is scarce sufficient for our support, so that the least loss must be distressing, the consequence of which must be general unhappiness, for who can see his companion miserable, without sharing in his misery?"

"There is another thing, against which, though not commonly considered in this light, I must earnestly caution you, as inevitably throwing a gloom over that cheerfulness of mind, which is the greatest  
"happi-

“ happiness of life, and to us must supply  
“ the place of every other happiness, and  
“ this is *the vice of profane cursing and swear-*  
“ *ing*, to the reproach of our service too  
“ prevalent among us.

“ There is no man, however hardened in  
“ this detestable habit, but knows it to be a  
“ crime, and feels a check from within every  
“ time he is guilty of it, the repetition of  
“ which self-accusation sours his temper,  
“ and makes him dissatisfied with himself,  
“ and every person and thing about him.  
“ For the truth of this I appeal to unvaried  
“ experience. Who ever saw a man serenely  
“ chearful, that was addicted to this vice?  
“ (I might say indeed to any vice, but as  
“ our situation precludes us from the practice  
“ of most others, I mention these only, into  
“ which we may fall) for occasional mirth  
“ is a very different thing, and too often  
“ leads into consequences destructive of serenity  
“ of mind, especially when it is raised  
“ by means inconsistent with virtue.

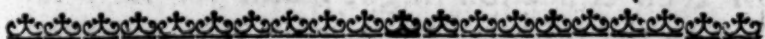
“ I do not speak of the effect, which the  
“ practice of virtue has upon our resolution.  
“ The courage of a *Briton* can never be  
“ doubted; but still there is as much difference  
“ between that of a virtuous, and a  
“ vicious man, as of the same person when  
“ sober, or intoxicated with liquor. The  
“ former is uniform, steady, and attentive  
“ to improve every advantage, or remedy,

“ any misfortune ; the other boisterous,  
“ headlong, and blinded with passion ; for  
“ passion only can make a man face death,  
“ who in the cool moments of reflection is  
“ afraid to die. In a word, one is the cou-  
“ rage of a man, the other the rashness of a  
“ brute.

“ Against these two things therefore,  
“ *gaming*, and *swearing*, I take the liberty  
“ to caution you, as a friend, who is sin-  
“ cerely desirous of your welfare ; but there  
“ is another vice, in respect to which I do  
“ not think myself obliged to observe the  
“ famedelicacy ; and this is *drunkenness*, which  
“ is liable to be attended with such danger-  
“ ous consequences in our situation in par-  
“ ticular, for I think it unnecessary to men-  
“ tion any other, that I shall ever exert all  
“ the authority entrusted to me to suppress  
“ it, and therefore it is but just for me to  
“ declare, that no officer, who is once guilty  
“ of it under my command, shall ever do  
“ duty under me more.

“ This, gentlemen, is what I had to say to  
“ you. The observation of these few hints  
“ will make us happy among ourselves, and  
“ respected by our men, without which it  
“ is impossible for us to be well obeyed by  
“ them ; for heedless and profligate as they  
“ may appear, they are the severest criticks  
“ on the conduct of their officers, and not  
“ only like people in higher stations, revere  
“ the

“ the virtues which they have not resolu-  
“ tion to imitate ; but also actually do imi-  
“ tate them in a great degree.”



C H A P. XVIII.

*The folly of a person's prostituting his character to please his company, aggravated by the dangerous mistake of ridicule for applause. CHRYSAL's master changes place with the chaplain, and preaches him an interesting sermon, in which, among remarks more just than polite, he gives an uncommon reason for the particular deformity of vice in women.*

I HAVE already taken notice of the effect, which the advice and example of the captain had upon every one in the ship. The officers lived like a family of brothers, and the men did their duty with regularity and pleasure ; but though all paid due respect to what he said, it was impossible to work such an instantaneous reformation, but that some of them would now and then jest among themselves upon his conduct, as from comparison with that of others of his rank, inconsistent with his character ; and in other respects indulge in the levities of discourse and behaviour too general among persons



not much accustomed to the rules of rational conversation.

But whatever allowances the circumstances of their education might claim for such sallies in the officers, the person who transgressed most was certainly entitled to none. This was the chaplain, who to avoid the imputation of being hypocritically sanctified, ran into the opposite extreme.

The selfish vanity of man always takes pleasure in seeing any person debase himself, by acting beneath his character, especially if that character is such as appears to be placed in a more respectable point of view than their own. The officers, who in general look upon a chaplain as no better than lumber in a ship, and think he is placed as a kind of check upon them, were pleased with this prostitution, which he, by a common mistake of ridicule for applause, gave still farther into, *imagining they laughed with him*, when in reality, *they laughed at him*.

But my master beheld the matter in another light; and taking an opportunity one day, when the chaplain and he were by themselves in the ward-room, "I have observed  
 " with much concern, Sir," (said he) " that  
 " you are falling into an error, which I  
 " have known prove fatal to many gentlemen of your profession. This is departing from your character, in order to accommodate yourself to what you think  
 " the

“ the humour of your company. Believe  
“ me, Sir, no man ever did so, who did  
“ not immediately fall into contempt, with  
“ the very people, whose approbation he  
“ strove to purchase at so dear a rate. The  
“ greatest libertine despises a clergyman,  
“ who is a libertine; and the reason is plain.  
“ *You are set apart from the rest of mankind*  
“ *to perform the rites of Religion, and intul-*  
“ *cate virtue by your precepts and example;*  
“ *and for this you are paid by the publick,*  
“ *who expect that you should earn your wages,*  
“ *by doing your duty; and look upon those*  
“ *who do not, as no better than cheats.”*  
“ This may appear an odd way of speaking;  
“ but it is true nevertheless.

“ On the other hand, where a clergyman  
“ fulfills his duty, and enforces his preach-  
“ ing by his practice, though he may not  
“ absolutely reform all those with whom he  
“ converses, yet he will certainly work this  
“ good effect, that he will keep them in  
“ awe, and prevent their running into out-  
“ ragious lengths of wickedness, at least in  
“ his presence. For whatever people may  
“ inconsiderately imagine, *no man ever acted*  
“ *in character, who was not respected; no man*  
“ *ever acted out of character, who was not*  
“ *despised.*

“ Do but reflect a moment, in what light  
“ you yourself would look upon a lady, who  
“ should speak obscenely, swear, drink, and  
“ talk

110 CHRYSA L: *Or, the*

“ talk of fighting, and it will shew you the  
“ justice of this remark. For what makes  
“ these vices so particularly hateful in a wo-  
“ man, is not any thing in their nature par-  
“ ticularly contradictory to the sex, more  
“ than ours, but because they are contrary  
“ to her character.

“ I beg your pardon, Sir, for talking to  
“ you in this free manner, in respect to your  
“ conduct, which I am sensible concerns  
“ only yourself; but as the errours you have  
“ fallen into appear to have arisen merely from  
“ inadvertency, and mistake, I think it my  
“ duty to caution you against the danger of  
“ them, particularly in your present situa-  
“ tion, with which I have had the opportunity  
“ of being much better acquainted, than you  
“ possibly can be. I was in the service  
“ long, very long, before you were born;  
“ and have been intimate with many chap-  
“ lains, but never knew one who prostituted  
“ his character to humour his company, who  
“ was not neglected by them, when they  
“ had it in their power to have served him;  
“ as on the contrary, I have known many  
“ instances of those who have reaped the  
“ happy fruits of a regular, and virtuous  
“ conduct, by which they acquired an esteem,  
“ that proved the foundation of their for-  
“ tune; and if all have not been equally  
“ successful, their disappointment must be  
“ attributed to some other cause.

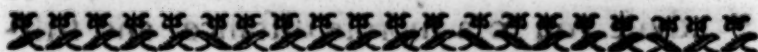
“ I would

“ I would not by this be understood to  
“ advise you to a morose distance, and stiff-  
“ ness of behaviour, or asperity of reproof  
“ upon every occasion. They seldom, if  
“ ever, do good, in any situation ; in yours  
“ they will certainly do hurt, by picquing  
“ false pride to act in opposition to them,  
“ without regard to the consequences. An  
“ obliging temper, and a uniformly decent  
“ conduct lead insensibly to imitation, where  
“ contradiction or direct admonition would  
“ be held impertinent. These hints are so  
“ obvious, that they may seem unnecessary ;  
“ but it is want of attention to them which  
“ has made so many chaplains miscarry in  
“ life, and indeed has brought the very cha-  
“ racter into disrepute.”

The chaplain, who wanted neither natural good sense, nor virtuous inclination, was struck with the justice and force of this rebuke. He thanked my master in the most ingenuous manner, and promised to regulate his future conduct by his advice. Such a change at first naturally exposed him to the merriment of his companions ; but as my master took his part, and shewed them the injustice of such behaviour, it soon wore off, and he had the heart-felt satisfaction to find himself treated with friendly respect and confidence by those, whose gross familiarity had before often given him pain, as it evidently implied contempt.

C H A P.





## C H A P. XIX.

CHRYSA L *describes true compassion ; and shews the general consequence of a man's acknowledging distress, with the reasons of it. CHRYSA L's master is prevailed upon by his captain to tell him the cause of his melancholy, which is removed by an act of uncommon generosity. CHRYSA L enters into a new service.*

**A**S the captain maintained the most friendly intercourse with his officers, he soon observed that my master laboured under some heavy distress of mind. This naturally raised his compassion, and as *real compassion never sees distress, which it is not desirous of alleviating*, he frequently took occasion, when they were by themselves, to turn his discourse upon such subjects as he thought might lead him to open himself ; but finding that modesty, or a reserve contracted from long acquaintance with misfortune, and observation that *the knowledge of a man's being in distress always sinks him in the esteem of his companions, by cutting off their hopes of service from him, and alarming their apprehensions of his expecting assistance from them*, prevented his taking the hint, he resolved to break through forms, and ask him directly.

Seeing

Seeing him therefore one day walking the quarter-deck, in a mood of deepest melancholy, he called him into the great-cabbin, and desiring him to sit down, after a little general chat, "I fear, Sir," (said he) "that something hangs upon your spirits. If it is proper to be communicated, let me know what it is, and depend upon every assistance in my power to make you easy. I ask not from idle, or impertinent curiosity."

"Sir," (answered my master, struck with the manner in which he spoke) "I believe you above the influence of such motives, and shall therefore obey your kind commands without scruple. It is too true, that I am unhappy; and I fear my unhappiness is too common. I have devoted my life to a profession in which I have served my country above forty years with fidelity; and I will take the liberty to say with some success: And now when my constitution is broken with wounds, fatigue, and change of climates, when nature calls for rest, and refreshment, the only reward I have to expect is poverty, and its inseparable attendant, contempt. This, Sir, is the cause of my unhappiness; and such a cause, as I believe you will think to be a just one."

"Very true, Sir," (replied the captain) "it is a just one; and what must affect every  
" man

“ man of spirit, and a generous way of  
 “ thinking. But you should not yield to it  
 “ too far! You are still in the vigour of  
 “ life; and while the war continues should  
 “ look forward with hope. Though you  
 “ have been unsuccessful hitherto, fortune  
 “ may prove more kind.”

“ Alas, Sir,” (returned my master) “ I  
 “ have been so long cheated by hope, that  
 “ I now detest it. When I came out upon  
 “ this last expedition, our force made me so  
 “ confident of success, and I was so well  
 “ acquainted with the wealth in the place,  
 “ that I unhappily gave way to hope, and  
 “ ran into expences, which though far from  
 “ being unnecessary, were imprudent, and  
 “ threaten now to involve me in ruin, on  
 “ my return home, at it has been thought  
 “ proper by our superiours to rate our ser-  
 “ vice in the conquest, at so low a price.”

“ If that is the case then!” (said the cap-  
 “ tain) “ do not return till matters mend.  
 “ Whenever I am ordered home, I’ll take  
 “ care to get you removed into another ship.  
 “ Your staying abroad on such an account  
 “ is not inconsistent with the strictest ho-  
 “ nour, as you do it with an intention true-  
 “ ly honest.”

“ Dear Sir,” (answered my master) “ that  
 “ is very true. But I am precluded even  
 “ from the wretched relief of a voluntary  
 “ exile. I have a wife, and children at home,  
 “ the

“ the apprehension of whose distresses drives  
“ me to despair. It was to cloath and settle  
“ them in a little habitation, where they  
“ might enjoy the indispensable necessities  
“ of life with some degree of comfort, that  
“ I anticipated my success, in the manner I  
“ mentioned ; and now as that success has  
“ fallen so far short of what I thought just  
“ expectation, all the former savings of my  
“ life (savings from the very necessities of  
“ nature) will be torn away, by the rapacious  
“ hands of merciless creditors, to make  
“ up the deficiency in the articles bought  
“ of themselves to discharge their demands,  
“ and my wretched family thrown upon the  
“ unfriendly world, without its being in my  
“ power to assist them. I must therefore  
“ return, and go into a jail to prevent their  
“ starving in the streets. What affected myself  
“ only, honest indignation enabled me  
“ to support. I have seen boys, whose ignorance  
“ I despised, and men whose principles I detested,  
“ preferred to command, while my services were  
“ over-looked ; but as I had not the interest of the  
“ former, nor the *modish merit* of the latter, I bore  
“ my fate with patience. But to have those  
“ dearer to me than life exposed to misery, is  
“ more than I can bear.”

“ Nor shall you bear it !” (replied the captain, who had feigned to cough to hide the sympathetick tear, that glistened in his eye)



eye) "Nor shall you bear it. How much  
 " is the debt, that alarms you? I will ad-  
 " vance it for you directly; and not that  
 " only, I will take upon me to make your  
 " merit (to which I am no stranger) known  
 " to your superiours, in such a light as shall  
 " not fail of just reward."

"O Sir!" (returned my master, as soon  
 as the fullness of his heart gave him utter-  
 ance) "How can I submit to obligations,  
 " to which it is impossible I should ever  
 " make any return?"——

"All the return I desire" (answered the  
 captain) "is your friendship. Speak! how  
 " much do you want? The Packet is yet in  
 " sight. I will order a signal to be made  
 " for her, and give you a draught upon my  
 " agent."——

"Good Heaven!" (exclaimed my mas-  
 ter) "Can there be such virtue in man?"——

"Come! what is the sum?" (interrupt-  
 ed the captain, who wanted to shorten a con-  
 versation, that began to be too affecting to  
 him) "I shall think you doubt my sincerity  
 " if you hesitate to accept of my friend-  
 " ship."——

"Such a doubt" (returned my master,  
 whose heart a gush of tears had lightened)  
 "would be a blacker crime, than ever stain-  
 " ed my soul! No! I receive your bene-  
 " ficence with humble gratitude, as from  
 " the hand of Heaven, nor will mention  
 " any

“ any other return, but what must be made  
“ to that, till it shall be pleased to bless me  
“ with better ability.”

Then pulling out his pocket-book, “ Here  
“ is the account of what I owe” (continued he, giving him some papers, and a purse containing little more than his share of the price of the smuggler’s boat :) “ And here is all my  
“ worldly wealth, which is no more than an  
“ assignment of my miserable prize-money,  
“ and these few pieces of gold, thrown by  
“ fortune in my way, mostly since our hands  
“ were tied up by the capitulation. For  
“ the ballance I must be your debtor.”

“ For the ballance !” (answered the captain, returning the purse, and the assignment)  
“ No ! you shall be my debtor (if you will  
“ call it so !) for the whole. It would be  
“ strange friendship to strip you of every  
“ thing. You may want yourself.” —

“ Excuse me, Sir,” (interrupted my master, unable to suppress the delicacy, the dignity of honour) “ I am not so low a wretch, as  
“ to accept of more than I indispensibly want;  
“ and that for persons dearer to me than  
“ myself. If you will not permit me to  
“ make the debt as light as I can, it is impossible for me to receive your friendship,  
“ however essential to the happiness of my  
“ heart. I am sorry you should have entertained so mean an opinion of me.” —

“ I have the highest opinion of you !” (replied the captain, who saw what pain he had given

given him) “ and spoke in the warmth of  
 “ my regard, without the most distant de-  
 “ sign of giving you offence. But you shall  
 “ make your own terms, on this condition  
 “ though, that if you have any occasion for  
 “ money, you will apply to me with the  
 “ freedom of a friend.”

To such a proposal, it was impossible to refuse assenting. My master complied, and the captain taking the money, &c. from him, desired that he would order a signal to be made for the *Pacquet*, and write his letters, while he himself should draw a bill upon his agent.—The sentiments expressed by the captain made it a pleasure to me to pass into his service on this occasion.

As soon as the lieutenant went out, my new master walked a turn or two about his cabin, in the exalted happiness of conscious virtue; and then drawing a bill, for considerably more than the lieutenant was to pay, he desired that he should be called, and when he entered, “ I beg pardon (said he)  
 “ for interrupting you, but it is to desire  
 “ that you will present my compliments to  
 “ your wife, and tell her I beg she will ac-  
 “ cept of a trifling present from me, which  
 “ I have taken the liberty to include in the  
 “ bill. Come! no words! In this I will  
 “ not be contradicted.”

“ O Sir!” (answered the lieutenant, catching his hand, as he reached him the bill, and

and kissing it eagerly) “this is too much!  
“My heart will burst.”—Saying which, he  
went out of the cabbin, in a silence more  
expressive of his soul, than all the flights of  
eloquence.



C H A P. XX.

*History of a lieutenant of a man of war. A  
comparison between the rewards of merit, in  
the land, and sea-services; with a remark-  
able instance of a great man's remembering an  
old friend. The consequence of attempting  
to set up for a mender of manners, and of  
a man's not meeting an opportunity of making  
himself remarkable.*

W H E N every thing was settled, and  
the packet sail'd, the lieutenant  
desired leave to wait upon my master; and  
as soon as he entered, “I come, Sir, (said  
“he) to pay you the thanks, which the  
“fullness of my heart would not let me ut-  
“ter before. You have raised me to hap-  
“piness from the lowest state of despair.”—  
“Hold my friend!” (answered my mas-  
ter taking his hand, and squeezing it tender-  
ly) “Speak no more of it, I conjure you.  
“I am abundantly overpaid for what I have  
“done, by the pleasure of having served a  
“man



“ man of merit; and shall think you re-  
 “ pine at my happiness in being able to  
 “ purchase that pleasure, if I ever hear the  
 “ affair mentioned more.”

To relieve the lieutenant, whom he saw oppressed with gratitude, he then changed the conversation to another subject, when the lieutenant shewed so much good sense, and solid judgment, that my master could not forbear expressing his astonishment, that such a man should have been so long unpromoted in the service.

“ If you can have patience to hear the  
 “ story of my life (answered the lieutenant)  
 “ it will soon explain that difficulty to you.  
 “ My father was an officer in the army, who  
 “ was rewarded for the loss of a leg, and  
 “ thirty years service, with the half-pay of  
 “ a captain of foot. As he had a wife and  
 “ children to maintain and provide for, he  
 “ retired to a cheap county, where he lived  
 “ in the most rigid oeconomy in hopes of  
 “ saving, for he could not make any thing,  
 “ being precluded from every kind of in-  
 “ dustry, by the profession to which he had  
 “ devoted his youth.

“ The first acquaintance a stranger gets in  
 “ a country place is the parson of the parish.  
 “ It was my father’s happiness to fix his ha-  
 “ bitation, where there was a clergyman  
 “ who would have been a valuable acquain-  
 “ tance in any place, and who was equally  
 “ happy

“ happy, in the acquisition of a rational ac-  
“ quaintance in him. The common inter-  
“ course of neighbourhood was therefore  
“ soon improved between them into the  
“ strongest friendship, in the intimacy of  
“ which, as my father would often natural-  
“ ly mention his anxiety for his children, his  
“ friend perswaded him to breed me, the  
“ eldest, to the sea-service, in which he  
“ thought he himself might be able to serve  
“ me, by his interest with several comman-  
“ ders, with whom he had been acquainted  
“ formerly, when chaplain to a man of war.  
“ That is the service !” (would the good man  
“ say, with pleasure sparkling in his eyes)  
“ That is the service in which merit is never  
“ disregarded. You would not have been  
“ laid aside after thirty years, to pine upon  
“ five shillings a day, if you had been bred  
“ to the sea. No ! no ! merit is all that is  
“ necessary there.

“ Such an argument was too flattering to  
“ my father’s hopes to be resisted. Though  
“ he felt the evil of not having been bred  
“ to business himself, he was charmed at  
“ the thought of his son’s being placed in  
“ the way of rising to an higher sphere,  
“ and readily assented to the advice of his  
“ friend, who not content with meer advice,  
“ insisted on taking me home with him,  
“ and giving me such an education, as should  
“ qualify me to make a figure in the pro-  
VOL. III. G “ fession

“ fession to which he had directed me. “ If  
 “ ever a man of merit in the sea-service  
 “ (would he often say) fails of rising, it is  
 “ for want of having had a good education  
 “ to found his hopes upon. A meer sea-  
 “ man may work a ship, but an Admiral  
 “ should be a scholar.”

“ How well this reasoning was founded  
 “ experience daily shews ; though it would  
 “ be ingratitude in me to arraign it, as the  
 “ little taste for letters, which I acquired  
 “ from his care, if it has not contributed  
 “ to my advancement, has at least enabled  
 “ me to support the shock of disappointment,  
 “ as well as to avoid many evils, into which  
 “ I have seen others, who had not the same  
 “ advantage, fall.

“ At sixteen, (for he insisted that it was  
 “ most wretched policy to turn a boy loose  
 “ upon the world before he had come to  
 “ the use of reason, and was well instructed  
 “ in the principles of morality and reli-  
 “ gion, for the sake of gaining a couple of  
 “ years advance :) At sixteen, I say, I was sent  
 “ to sea, provided with a chest of books,  
 “ and mathematical instruments, and a good  
 “ suit of cloaths, not to discredit the re-  
 “ commendation which my best friend gave  
 “ me to an Admiral, with whom he had  
 “ been most intimate, when a lieutenant ;  
 “ and whose readiness to serve him in any  
 “ thing, he would not admit a doubt of.

“ On

“ On my presenting my letter, the Admiral at first had forgot the name, but recollecting himself at length on my mentioning some circumstances which I had often heard my friend dwell upon with pleasure, “ Very true,” (said he) “ I remember him now. He made the best bowl of punch of any man in the navy.”—

“ This was all the notice the *great man* took of him, or of me on his account, except I should add, that on his captain’s observing I should make a good figure on the quarter-deck, I was directly rated a midshipman; a favour for which I soon found I was indebted to his caution of sending me well dressed, much more than to his interest.

“ Though I felt this disappointment of my first hopes very severely, on my friend’s account, as well as my own, I could not think of shocking him with the news, but saying in general terms that I had been well received, resolved to apply myself to my business, and try whether I could not deserve that favour, which he had failed to procure me.

“ As I had been accustomed to conversation very different from that of those, with whom alone I could now converse, I took every opportunity, when off duty, of running to my books. But the relief I found from this was for the present



“ over-ballanced by the general ridicule, into  
“ which it drew me; especially as I not only  
“ avoided obscenity, swearing, and drink-  
“ ing myself, but had also been so impru-  
“ dent as to rebuke others for them. I  
“ was immediately nick-named *the parson*,  
“ and avoided by every one in the ship.

“ I need not describe to you the situation  
“ of a *petit* officer, insulted by those below  
“ him, ridiculed by his equals, and looked  
“ down upon with contempt by his su-  
“ periors, who forget they ever were in his  
“ station themselves. I bore it for fifteen  
“ years, at the end of which time, having  
“ the good fortune to be sent to *London*,  
“ with a press-gang, on purpose to mortify  
“ me, for I always disliked that particular  
“ duty, more than any other in the service,  
“ on seeing an advertisement in the news-  
“ papers, that all who were qualified by  
“ their standing to be lieutenants in the navy,  
“ should attend to pass their examination, I  
“ offered myself without any other intro-  
“ duction, or interest, and was appointed to  
“ a ship.

“ In this station I have now done my duty  
“ for five and twenty years, without repre-  
“ hension; but as I have no *corporation-in-*  
“ *terest* to push me at home, none of the  
“ *modern polite accomplishments*, to recom-  
“ mend me to the favourites of fortune,  
“ whom I occasionally meet in the service,  
“ nor

“ nor have ever had the good luck to find  
“ an opportunity of making myself remark-  
“ able, by any action of *eclat*, though in  
“ itself no more than a successful blunder,  
“ my uniform conduct and care have passed  
“ unnoticed, and I remain a lieutenant still.”

The circumstances of this story affected my master in the strongest manner. He took the lieutenant by the hand, and desiring him not to despair, repeated his promise of using all his interest to serve him, of the success of which he had no reason to doubt.

Nothing particular happened during our voyage. One instance though of my master's conduct in his military capacity I cannot forbear mentioning, as it shews his character in the strongest light, which was, that he never interfered in the business of his officers, but if he happened to see any thing which he disapproved, instead of interposing his own authority publicly, and giving contrary orders, he always spoke privately to the officer on duty, and giving his direction under the appearance of advice, let the alteration proceed as immediately from him, by which means he spared him the pain of being found fault with before the men, and consequently lessened in their opinion.

This delicacy not only endeared him to them all, but also contributed greatly to advance the service. For as every officer knew that he should have the credit, or bear the

blame of his own actions, they all exerted themselves with the utmost ardour; whereas on the contrary, where a captain is continually interfering, and leaving nothing for his officers to do, they grow careless of course, and do nothing, as they know he will arrogate to himself the merit of success; if they do not even take a malignant pleasure in any miscarriage, the blame of which they have so just an opportunity of throwing upon him.



## C H A P. XXI.

*An uncommon method of carrying on a war; with the danger of speaking the truth too plainly, at an improper time. CHRYSA L's master meets his brother. Some account of him. He represents certain matters in an odd light. CHRYSA L enters into his service. Conclusion of his character. CHRYSA L quits his service on an uncommon occasion, for one, from which he passes in the usual course of business into that of the general.*

**W**HEN we arrived at the place of our destination, we found the shore covered with an extensive incampment, and every thing wearing the appearance of the most active war.

The

The first thing my master did was of course to wait upon the General, whose operations he was sent to assist. He met him viewing an occasional fortification, which he had caused to be raised to train his army to the method of making regular sieges and attacks ; and marking out a piece of ground to be sowed with vegetables to correct the bad effects of the salt provisions, which his men had lived upon in their passage thither, and preserve them in health.

The account he received from my master of the heavy loss sustained in the expedition from which he had just come, gave him visible pleasure, as it seemed to set his own conduct, which was diametrically the reverse of that observed there, in the most advantageous light.

“ I wonder” (said he looking around him with an air of conscious exultation) “ how  
“ officers can reconcile it to themselves to  
“ throw away the lives of their men, in such  
“ a manner ! For my part, I act upon very  
“ different principles. I take care not only  
“ to give my troops an insight into all the  
“ various branches of the military art, but  
“ also to keep them in such health as may  
“ enable them to reap the advantage of their  
“ experience. There is nothing so bad in  
“ war as precipitation. It was the sole  
“ cause of the late General’s defeat and  
“ death.” —



“ Yes ! ” (interrupted an officer who stood  
 near, and had hearkened to him with evi-  
 dent impatience) “ Delay is full as bad. Your  
 “ troops want neither health nor experience  
 “ to conquer every opposition they can pos-  
 “ sibly meet ; and will accomplish the end  
 “ they were sent upon before your cabbages  
 “ are fit for them to eat, if you will but  
 “ lead them against their enemies, and not  
 “ give them time to retire with their effects  
 “ into places, whither it is impossible for an  
 “ army to pursue them, while your men  
 “ waste their time and spirits in the foolish  
 “ parade of mock battles, and sieges, till  
 “ they lose their ardour by delays which can  
 “ answer no end, but that of protracting the  
 “ war, and thereby lengthening a lucrative  
 “ command.”

Such an attack was quite unexpected, and  
 struck the General with equal surprize and  
 indignation, as it touched him in the ten-  
 derest part ; however, dissembling his passion,  
 of which he had an absolute command, “ I  
 “ would have you to know, Sir,” (said he)  
 “ that I think it the highest assurance in  
 “ you to attempt censuring my conduct,  
 “ who are sent meerly to execute my orders.  
 “ When I ask your opinion, it will be time  
 “ enough for you to give it, till then, obe-  
 “ dience, not advice, is what I expect from  
 “ you. If I did not hold it beneath me to  
 “ shew resentment to one so absolutely sub-  
 “ ject

“ject to my power, you should instantly  
“find the effect of this insolence. But pre-  
“sume not on that protection any farther,  
“as you regard your safety. No man pro-  
“vokes me with impunity.”

“N—n—nor me!” (sputtered the officer,  
whose temper, hot as that of the General  
was cool, caught fire at the faintest shadow  
of offence, and flamed almost to madness,  
as soon as rage permitted him to articulate a  
word) “Nor m—m—me. I seek no p—p—  
“protection but my sword, with which I  
“will v—v—vindicate my own honour,  
“and make good what I say.—Talk to  
“m—m—me of safety, and im—p—  
“p—punity!”——

The affair now became serious, these words  
striking at the General’s safety, as well as  
his honour, and convincing him that he  
must support his dignity by a vigorous ef-  
fort. “What!” (retorted he, therefore, with  
a tone and air of offended authority) “Do  
“you menace me too? I suppose you design  
“to raise a mutiny in the army, but I’ll  
“prevent that.”—Then turning to an officer  
who attended, “Take that madman away”  
(continued he) “and put him under a guard,  
“till he recovers his reason. Such behavi-  
“our must not go unpunish’d.”—Then ad-  
dressing himself to my master with an af-  
fected unconcern, as above being moved by  
what had happened, while the other was led

away speechless and convulsed with rage, he politely invited him to dinner, an honour, however, which my master declined accepting that day, as he was most impatient to see his brother, who bore a principal command in the army under the General.

The meeting of these brothers was truly affecting. The instinctive connection of nature had been indissolubly cemented between them by the sacred bond of friendship founded on a sense of mutual virtue.

Actuated by the same principles they had both devoted themselves to the profession of arms, in the different services of the land and sea, as if to avoid the jealousy of rivalry, each being determined to let no competitor take the lead of him in the road to honour.

Undebauched by affluence, and disdaining to waste his youth at home in luxury, when the cause of his country called for his assistance, the elder bravely came to seek for glory in these inhospitable wilds, with as much ardour as my master pursued it on his proper element, in order to earn honours which he might transmit to his own posterity, equal to those which his brother inherited from his illustrious ancestors.

When the tender enquiries of affection were reciprocally answered, my master gratified the curiosity of his brother with a particular account of his late dearly bought suc-

cess, closing the black detail with some remarks on the different conduct of the General of this army, which were much to his advantage.

“Your reflections, my dearest brother,” (answered the officer) “are most just, as things appear to you. But when you have had an opportunity of seeing farther, I fear you will find reason to change your sentiments, and that the *delay* here proceeds at bottom from the same principle with the *precipitation*, which produced such terrible effects with you, and Heaven grant it produce not as bad. Interest is the object every where; and *whether that is pursued by sacrificing the forces in rash and ill-conducted attempts, to gain an immediate PRIZE, or by letting them melt away in inaction, to accumulate the PROFITS of command*, makes no difference in the end.

“I would not be understood from this to justify the officer for arraigning the General’s conduct, in so publick, and personal a manner. Such ungoverned warmth is inexcusable. Proper respect must be paid to those who bear authority, or the effect of that authority ceases; indeed it is not to them, but to him who delegates the authority, the respect is paid. A General at the head of an army represents his Sovereign in the plenitude of his power, and to suffer any slight to be



“ shewn to his delegated character, were to  
 “ betray the trust of that delegation.

“ For this reason, I think his punishment  
 “ was necessary, and *therefore* just; I wish  
 “ I could add that it was equally so from  
 “ the injustice as from the circumstances of  
 “ the accusation, which occasioned it; but  
 “ to any one who will not shut his eyes it  
 “ must appear beyond a doubt, that his great  
 “ crime was speaking too much, and too  
 “ plain truth; for with all our boasted care  
 “ for the preservation of the men, their  
 “ distresses are such as have not left me a  
 “ penny in my pocket, for I cannot shut  
 “ my hand, where my heart is opened. In  
 “ short, I am so sick of the whole scene, that  
 “ I have solicited the command of a de-  
 “ tached party, with which I hope to shew  
 “ that the native bravery of *Britons*, when  
 “ led with spirit, requires but little experi-  
 “ ence to enable them to conquer more for-  
 “ midable foes, than naked savages, led by  
 “ a few wretched *Frenchmen*, in a condition  
 “ not much better. I set out to-morrow  
 “ morning, and think it a particular happi-  
 “ ness that you have arrived time enough  
 “ for me to have this interview with you.”

The rest of their conversation is not ne-  
 cessary to be repeated, as it turned upon  
 their own domestick concerns. This much  
 only it is but just for me to observe, that it  
 shewed their conduct in the intercourse and

relations of private life to be as amiable, as that in their publick capacities was exalted; and proved that moral virtue is the best foundation for true heroism.—My master's brother having in the course of their conversation intimated his having some present occasion for money, I here entered into his service.

You may judge that I remained not long in the possession of my new master. His brother had no sooner left him, than he paid me away, among a large number of my fellows, to a merchant for some additions, which he thought it necessary to make at his own expence to the provisions made by the publick, for the support and comfort of his men, through the fatigues and inconveniences of a campaign in an uninhabited country.

The sentiments expressed by my master, in the effusion of his soul to his brother, shewed his character in the justest light; I shall therefore only add, that as he acted from principles firmly established on the invariable basis of reason, there was no danger of his deviating from the path in which he set out.

So bright a prospect made it a pain to me to quit his service so suddenly; but I have since met many mortifications of the same kind, my stay being always shortest, in the best hands.

My

My continuance, though from another motive, was not much longer with my next master, the merchant, who in the common course of soliciting permission for a ship of his to sail with a cargoe, that must be ruined by delay, an embargo having been laid on all the shipping in the place, in the unfathomable wisdom of the ruling powers, to promote some unintelligible plan of service, gave me to the General's clerk, from whom in the same course of business, I came into the service of the General.

#### END OF THE FIRST BOOK.

CHRYSAL:  
OR, THE  
ADVENTURES  
OF A  
GUINEA.

---

BOOK THE SECOND.

---

CHAP. I.

CHRYSAI's master makes some characteristick reflections. He is surprized at the officer's refusing to make up matters; and gives a particular reason for some people's rising in the world. An extraordinary personage enters to him. Description of him. He gives a character of the native AMERICANS; and offers some interesting remarks on the return they make to the treatment they meet with;  
and



*and on the practice of forming in the closet, plans of operations for armies in the field. Odd reason why the AMERICANS are desirous of gold. CHRYSAL changes his service.*

**W**HEN I entered into the possession of my new master, he was waiting in his tent, with the most anxious impatience, for the return of a person whom he had employed to mediate as of himself, between him, and the officer, whose presumption in daring to find fault with his measures he had thought proper to punish in the manner I just now mentioned.

His reflections on an affair that struck so dangerously at his pride and avarice, the ruling passions of his heart, could not be very agreeable; but the sight of the money gave them a more pleasing turn. Having asked the clerk a few questions in the way of business, and dismissed him, he took the purse, and weighing it in his hand, "Aye!" (said he with delight glissening in his eyes) "this will do. This embargoe was a lucky thought. Let who will complain of the hinderance it is to the business of the publick, it advances mine; and that is all I care for. I came here to serve myself, and not the publick; and as there is neither plunder nor contributions to be got by activity, I must try what I can do another way. I shewed my dexterity at hunting

"ing

“ing Savages in the mountains of my own  
“country ; and have no desire to renew the  
“chace here. It was necessary for me then  
“to do something that should make me  
“remarkable, and gain favour with those,  
“who I saw must prevail in the end, and  
“therefore I spared no trouble nor fatigue,  
“neither friend nor foe, to convince them  
“of my attachment ; and in reward they  
“have now given me this command, in  
“conducting which I must use delay to reap  
“the advantages of my former activity.  
“*Fabius* saved *Rome* by delay ; let me but  
“make my fortune by it, and I envy him  
“not his fame. I prefer this sound” (chink-  
ing the purse) “to the empty noise of pub-  
“lick acclamation, the shouts of a giddy  
“mob, who bless and curse with the same  
“breath, and without knowing why they  
“do either. No ! no ! this is the musick  
“that charms my ear.”

His meditations were broken off here, by the gentleman he waited for, who informed him that the officer would come to no terms of accommodation ; nor even accept of his liberty till he should be acquitted by a court-martial, and have justice done him for the affront offered to his honour.

Such an account was far from being agreeable to my master, who for obvious reasons wished to have every thing go on as quietly as possible. After some pause, “This is a  
“damn’d

“damn’d affair,” (said he) “but we must  
 “now e’en make the best we can of it.  
 “Who could have thought that a country-  
 “man of my own would have proved so  
 “refractory. We have always been re-  
 “markable for hanging well together. *One*  
 “*and all* was the word, or we could never  
 “have done such great matters. If it is  
 “once found out, that we can be divided,  
 “we shall soon lose our consequence; and  
 “every man be reduced to *the poor prospect*  
 “*of depending on his own merit*. However,  
 “since he will not accept of his liberty  
 “here, he shall e’en go home a prisoner,  
 “and recover it there as well as he can. I  
 “am of the right side; and don’t fear but  
 “my friends will bring me through more  
 “than this; especially as it is a national  
 “concern to us all alike. In the mean time,  
 “we must double our diligence to make hay  
 “while the sun shines.”

The gentleman, who was in all his se-  
 crets, acknowledged the force of his reason-  
 ing; and was going to communicate to him  
 some new strokes of management, when word  
 was brought my master, that a person, to  
 whom he could not properly be denied, de-  
 sired to see him.

There was something in the whole appear-  
 ance of this person that struck me with the  
 strongest curiosity the moment I saw him.  
 His stature, above the common size of man,

was

was form'd with the justest proportion, and denoted ability to execute the most difficult attempts, which the determined and enterprizing spirit that animated his looks could urge him to. His open countenance, in which humanity and reason attemper'd resolution, shew'd the genuine workings of his soul; and his whole deportment was in the unaffected ease of natural liberty, above the hypocritical formality of studied rules of behaviour devised only to deceive.

As soon as he entered, "I am come, Sir," (said he, throwing himself carelessly into a chair, and cutting short all that parade of ceremony, on the punctilious observation of which my master prided himself not a little) "to receive your orders. It is time, I should join my people, who grow impatient, as the enemy have began to stir; and I never chuse to baulk their first ardour. There is nothing like taking men in the humour to fight; and before they have time to consider too much about it."

"I design, Sir," (answered my master, with a solemnity, and affectation of politeness, which made the strongest contrast to the blunt freedom of the other) "to call a council of war very soon; at which I shall be glad of your assistance, to form a plan of operations for the campaign. When that is done, and all proper measures concerted, you shall set out. *Precipitation*"



“ *pitiation* is very dangerous ; and directly  
 “ contrary to the principles of the *regular*  
 “ *art of war*, by which I mean to proceed.  
 “ The Savages shall find some difference be-  
 “ tween my conduct, and that of my prede-  
 “ cessors. They shan’t surprize me on my  
 “ march ; nor draw me into an ambush,  
 “ among woods and mountains.”

“ As to the art of war, Sir,” (replied the  
 other) “ I know no more of it, than what  
 “ Heaven and common sense have taught  
 “ me, which is to find out the enemy, and  
 “ beat them as soon as I can, my plan for  
 “ which is always directed by present cir-  
 “ cumstances ; nor do I know how one can  
 “ be formed to effect, any other way.”

“ Your exploits have always been well  
 “ executed ;” (returned my master with an  
 air, and tone of importance, as designing to  
 say something that should raise him in the  
 opinion of the other) “ But you have hi-  
 “ therto acted rather in the low sphere of a  
 “ *partisan*, than as a general. The duty of  
 “ a general comprehends much more than  
 “ what you mention, as you shall have an  
 “ opportunity of learning before we take  
 “ the field. I intend to go through a regu-  
 “ lar course of military operations to instruct  
 “ my officers, and discipline the men. Your  
 “ *Heaven-taught* generals may beat the ene-  
 “ my ; but that is the least part of the care  
 “ and duty of a general now a days. The  
 “ very least part.” —

“ And

“ And pray, Sir, how much time will this course of operations take up ? ” —

“ I can not exactly say ; but not above a month or two I imagine. ” —

“ A month or two ! why, Sir, I hope we shall have done the most troublesome part of our work by that time ; or else I do not know what may be the consequence. For, to be plain with you, these delays will never do with the *uncivilized Americans*, who judge of things only by common sense ; and cannot be made to comprehend this way of carrying on a war, by lying still in a camp and doing nothing. They have formed very disadvantageous notions of the delays already made ; and think a man who does not advance to fight his enemy is afraid of him ; and therefore if they are not led to action directly, they will desert, so that if I stay a month or two here at school to learn a lesson I may never have occasion for, I must find other forces to put it in practice with. ” —

“ Cannot you devise any reason that may account for your staying, to their satisfaction ? ” —

“ Really, Sir, not I ! I never was good at devising reasons, destitute of truth, in my life ; and have entirely forgot the practice since I have conversed with the *Americans*, who are far from being such fools, as they  
“ are

“ are too generally thought to be. Though  
“ they have not the advantages of learning,  
“ they see by the light of natural reason  
“ through all the boasted wiles of policy ;  
“ and as they never mean deceit themselves,  
“ detest it in others, however speciously dis-  
“ guised ; nor ever place confidence a second  
“ time, where it has been once abused.”—

“ How ! the *Americans* never mean de-  
“ ceit ! Surely you must know better ! they  
“ are the most perfidious, deceitful Sava-  
“ ges, that burthen the earth ; and it would  
“ be an advantage to the world, if the whole  
“ race of them was exterminated.”—

“ Such of them as converse much with  
“ *civilized Europeans*, it is too true, learn  
“ many things from them, which are a dis-  
“ grace to their own *Savage* nature, as you  
“ call it. But I speak of the general dis-  
“ position of the people. Treat them with  
“ candour, probity, and tenderness ; and they  
“ will return them tenfold, in all their in-  
“ tercourse with you ; as on the other hand,  
“ they seldom fail to retort the contrary  
“ treatment with severe usury. Nor are  
“ they to be blamed. In all their dealings  
“ with the *Europeans*, they find themselves  
“ imposed upon in the grossest manner ; in  
“ a manner not fit to be practised even with  
“ brutes. Their sensibility is quick, and  
“ their passions ungoverned ; perhaps ungo-  
“ vernable : How then can it be wondered

“ at,

“ at, that they make returns in kind, when  
“ éver they find opportunity; and become  
“ the most dangerous enemies? Whereas if  
“ those passions were attach’d by good treat-  
“ ment, they would be the most affectionate,  
“ steady, and careful friends. I speak from  
“ experience. I treat them as rational crea-  
“ tures; and they behave as such to me. I  
“ never deceive them; and they never de-  
“ ceive me. I do them all the good offices  
“ in my power; and they return them many-  
“ fold. In short, I practise to them the be-  
“ haviour which I wish to meet from them,  
“ and am never disappointed. All the evils  
“ which have been suffered from them have  
“ proceeded from the unhappy error, of  
“ thinking ourselves possessed of a superi-  
“ ority over them, which nature, that is  
“ Heaven, has not given us. They are our  
“ fellow-creatures; and in general above our  
“ level, in the virtues which give real pre-  
“ eminence, however despicably we think  
“ of, and injuriously we treat them.”——

“ They are much obliged to your charac-  
“ ter of them at least; whatever others may  
“ be. And pray, Sir, what is it you would  
“ have me do, to preserve the good opi-  
“ nion of these most *virtuous people*?”——

“ I presume not, Sir, to say what is pro-  
“ per for you to do. All I desire is that you  
“ will dismiss me directly, in a capacity of  
“ making good my promises to my friends;  
“ and



“ and by the time you say you shall be  
 “ ready to move with the army, I hope to  
 “ give a good account of the enemy.”—

“ That, Sir, I have no thought of. How-  
 “ ever, as you are so desirous of going, I  
 “ shall not delay you. I’ll form a plan of  
 “ operations for you this very day.”—

“ For me, Sir? I do not understand you.  
 “ How can you know what will be proper,  
 “ or possible for me to do, at the distance  
 “ of many hundred miles, in a country you  
 “ are an utter stranger to. In *Europe*, where  
 “ war, like a game of chess, is *played*, as  
 “ I may say, entirely by art, that method  
 “ of planning in the closet the operations of  
 “ the field may do perhaps; but then it is  
 “ necessary that each side should play the  
 “ game by the same rules. A body of  
 “ *Americans*, who know nothing of the art  
 “ of war but fighting, might be apt to  
 “ move so irregularly, as to disconcert the  
 “ whole scheme of the *game*. Indeed, by  
 “ what I can judge of the matter, that very  
 “ method of planning the operations of a  
 “ campaign is advantageous only to the ge-  
 “ neral, as it prolongs the war, and conse-  
 “ quently the emoluments of command, by  
 “ tying up his hand from availing himself  
 “ of any unforeseen circumstances, in his  
 “ favour. Whereas if armies were sent out  
 “ only to fight, as formerly before the *im-*  
 “ *provements* in the art of war, the dispute  
 “ would

“ would soon be decided, and even the van-  
“ quished better off, than the victors are at  
“ present, whose riches and strength are so  
“ exhausted by this dilatory way of pro-  
“ ceeding, that they are not the better for  
“ their success. I hope, Sir, you do not  
“ take offence at the plainness of my speech. I  
“ have so long been accustomed to converse  
“ with *Savages*, who speak just what they  
“ think, that I am become quite a stranger  
“ to that *diffimulation*, which is called *polite-*  
“ *ness*, among *civilized* nations; and must  
“ make use of words, in their original in-  
“ tention of conveying my thoughts.”—

“ Not in the least, Sir! I like your free  
“ manner much. It is in the character of  
“ a soldier. I will order every thing to be  
“ got ready for you directly; and you shall  
“ go as soon as you please, at full liberty to  
“ act as you see proper.”—

“ I hope, Sir, I shall not make a bad use  
“ of that liberty. And pray, among the  
“ other things, do not forget to order me  
“ some money.”—

“ Money, Sir! What occasion can you  
“ possibly have for money, among *Savages*,  
“ who do not know the value of it?”—

“ Why really, Sir, that question is na-  
“ tural. But the matter is, the *Savages* who  
“ come among the *Europeans* see every thing  
“ governed by gold, in such a manner, that  
“ they have taken it into their heads, we

146 C H R Y S A L : *Or, the*

“ worship it ; and therefore are become as  
“ eager for it as ourselves, in hopes of gain-  
“ ing an ascendancy over us, when they  
“ have got our god, in their possession. ”

A conscious heart takes to itself more than was ever meant. The dry manner in which this was said touched my master to the quick, and made him not desire to pursue the conversation any farther with such a free speaker, nor have so nice an observer longer about him, to pry into the motives of his actions. Giving him therefore the money he required, he wish'd him success with a forced politeness, and dismissed him to prepare for his departure.

It was a pleasure to me to change my service on this occasion ; as the idea I had conceived of my new master, both from his appearance and conversation, promised me some variety, and my curiosity was heartily surfeited with the regular art of war.

C H A P.



CHAP. II.

*The manner in which CHRYSAL's master was received by his subjects. Antiquated principles on which his authority was founded. His odd opinions and conduct in some important matters, with the consequences.*

AS soon as every thing was ready, my master set out for home, where he arrived without meeting any thing remarkable in his journey, as you may suppose, through uninhabited desarts.

The reception he met with from his people was the very reverse of what *Sovereigns* usually meet. They welcomed him with sincere joy and respect, which they expressed in the over-flowing of their hearts, without ceremony or parade: I say, "*Sovereigns*," as he really enjoyed that power in its most rational sense, his will being a law to all around him, *because they always found it just, and advantageous to them.*

Though the account which he gave my late master of his manner of treating his people shew'd a just foundation for his power over them, I found that it depended not on that alone. His authority, like that of the first rulers of the earth, was founded also on



the relations of nature, and supported by its strongest ties, he being literally the father of his subjects, the king of his own family.

To explain this it is necessary to inform you, that on his fixing his residence among these *uncivilized* nations, in order to gain an influence over them the more readily, he had laid aside all such rules of conduct as seemed to him to be contradictory to natural reason, and the publick good, however forcibly enjoined for particular convenience.

Among these the chief was the custom of restraining the commerce between the sexes, and confining individuals to each other, after the desire which first brought them together had ceased: As he saw that the strongest passion which governs the human heart is that desire, (for his philosophy was not refined enough to suggest one thought of governing the passions) and as the continuation of the species depends entirely on the gratification of it, he held every opposition to it to be most criminal in itself, and detrimental to the publick good, (properly the first object of every civil institution, and which can be promoted no way so effectually, as by promoting population) and therefore exerted all his influence to encourage that commerce, under such restrictions only, as were evidently necessary to procure the great end of it, the propagation of the species. He gave liberty to every man to converse with

as many females as he pleased ; and to quit them whenever he thought proper, provided they were not pregnant. To the women the former liberty could not be extended, as the use of it would defeat the design ; or, where it had not immediately that effect, cause confusion, and prevent both paternal care, and filial duty, by the uncertainty of descent : But the latter instance they enjoyed equally with the men, being allowed to chuse whom they liked, and if not pregnant quit them at pleasure, for others, without reproach or shame, the off-spring of all which connections were to remain with the fathers.

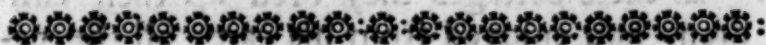
I shall not say whether reason originally suggested this system to him ; or (as is often the case) whether he sought for reasons to support the dictates of inclination. Be it which it would, the effect was the same. His subjects encreased in an uncommon degree ; and he founded, like the patriarchs of old, an authority on the justest of all principles, voluntary consent, over a people inseparably linked to him, and to each other, by the strongest ties of nature, as being by this complicated commerce in the strictest sense one family ; for disdaining to make laws for others, which he would not observe himself, (like too many of his brother legislators) he had enforced his precepts so powerfully by his example, that there was scarce an house in any of the tribes around him, from which he

had not taken a temporary mate, and added a child of his to their number.

That his reception, as I have observed, should be most cordial from such subjects is not to be wondered at. They flocked about him on his arrival, and hailing him with one voice by every tender relation of nature, brother, father, son, husband, shewed an affection too sublime to be expressed by formal rules, and impossible to be seen without sympathizing in it.

When this tribute was paid to nature, he called the elders of the people together, and distributing among them the presents which he had received for that purpose, gave them an account of the mighty army sent by his Sovereign against the enemy, and proposed to them to assist its operations.

There required not many arguments to confirm their confidence, in one who had never deceived them. They readily and sincerely assented to his proposal, and sending to invite all their neighbours to join them, separated to make the very little preparations necessary for persons who were strangers to luxury, and knew no wants but those of nature.



C H A P. III.

*CHRYSAI describes his master's habitation and family. He makes an uncommon progress. The manner in which he found the females of his household engaged. Remarks on FINERY. Account of their amusements, with the manner in which they usually ended. The method by which CHRYSAI's master kept peace in his family.*

**A**S soon as my master had thus concluded the business of his publick character, he retired to devote a few minutes to his domestick concerns.

His habitation was built on an eminence by the side of a rivulet, the banks of which were covered with a number of neat little cottages, inhabited by the females of his present family ; for instead of attempting to prevent their quitting him for other men, as inclination led them, he not only always dismissed them with presents in the most friendly manner, but also kept up an intercourse of regard with them and their successive husbands, every one of whom he attached to himself in the strongest manner, being particularly ready on all occasions to do them every good office in his power.



In these cottages they bred up their children, and enjoyed from his care, all the necessaries of life with more convenience and comfort than they could possibly have experienced among their own people, unimbittered by any of those jealousies and feuds which such a situation might seem to threaten, so equally did he dispense his favours among them.

When he had given some orders in his house, he walked out to visit his family, and enjoy the sublimest instance of the happiness of power, in making all who were subject to it happy, by the unaffected tenderness with which he enquired after their welfare, and returned their caresses, on his entering every cottage.

The appearance of these females was most different from the delicate sensibility that softened the beauties of \* *Amelia*, the fire which animated the charms of *Olivia*; but custom, that reconciles all things, had made them agreeable to him, especially as no comparison could there be made to their disadvantage; and the honest readiness with which they met his addresses, the warmth with which they shared his joy, amply overbalanced any imaginary defect in feature or complexion; any ignorance of those affected arts of coyness, which overacted often pall the taste for long expected pleasure.

\* See Vol. I.—Page 20.

As his women did not expect his visit so soon, he found them engaged, according to their different inclinations, either in the management of their domestic oeconomy, or in such amusements as custom had made pleasing to them. The occupations of the former kind were necessarily confined within a narrow circle, from the circumstances of their lives; but in the latter, fancy, sole sovereign of the scene, asserted her unbounded rule, and sported in variety of forms, many of which I soon had an opportunity of seeing.

As my master proceeded in his patriarchal progress, he met a considerable number of the females of his family, with such of the neighbouring men, as from age or idleness were unfit for more useful employments, assembled together under a spreading tree, that grew before the door of one of their cottages, dressed out in their gayest apparel, and engaged in different kinds of diversions. At the sight of him they all arose, and would have desisted, but he prevented them, and not only made them resume their sports, but also sat down himself, in the midst of the company, to be a spectator of them.

It seems it was a custom among them to meet frequently thus at each other's cottages, for the pleasure of enjoying their favourite amusements to more advantage together, and displaying their *finery*, to set off which, no art nor care was neglected on these occa-

sions. They dressed themselves in their best blankets, which were covered all over with patches of various colours to make them look more gawdy. Their heads were adorned with plumes of feathers. Strings of glass-beads were rolled around their arms and legs. Their toes were loaded with rings of pewter and brass; and their necks and faces were carved with figures of birds and flowers, and painted of various hues.

I see your laughter moved at this description; but that proceeds from narrow prejudice, and want of rational reflection, on which it would appear that all useless ornaments are equally just objects of ridicule, whether made of silks, and laces, or parti-coloured rags; whether bits of glass, or pearls and diamonds. Think, I say, but for a moment; and you will see that in reality there is nothing more absurd in wearing one kind of metal, or upon one part of the body, than another, *rings of brass*, for instance, *on the toes*, than *golden on the fingers*; in *carving the skin*, than *boring the ears*; or in *painting the face blue and green*, than *white and red*. The same vanity is the motive of all, and all produce the same effect of admiration; as in things equally unsupported by reason, custom and caprice bear equal sway. The difference in the means therefore makes none in the end; at least none to the disadvantage of the persons of whom I speak,

speak, as it certainly is more absurd to lavish treasures, that might be so much better employed, to a worthless purpose which cheaper bawbles would answer as well.

The amusements, in which they were engaged, were as whimsical as their dresses. Some skipped about, describing various figures in their motions, till want of breath and weariness obliged them to sit down. Others, and these the greatest number, were employed in chucking shells or pebbles from the brook, into holes dug in the sand, for prizes of bits of tin, or brass, which game they applied themselves to with the greatest eagerness and anxiety, and many were so expert at, as to strip their antagonists of all their hoards, often indeed not without the assistance of chicanery and deceit: And a few of the eldest, and those who had nothing to stake at play, gathered up and down into little sets, and entertained themselves with making remarks upon the rest, not always dictated by good-nature or truth; while the mistress of the cottage busied herself in adjusting ceremonials, settling her company at their several amusements, and serving them with milk, or broth, and tobacco, the fatigue of which office she never repined at, as her consequence was established by the number of her guests.

Though meer amusement was the obvious end of these meetings, other objects were generally pursued, and other consequences



produced by them. Intrigues were commenced, and often compleated; and trifling as the prizes were, for which they contended, emulation and avarice agitated the passions, and set the competitors together by the ears, till they almost clawed out each other's eyes.

Their sports were at length beginning to take their usual turn. The tempers of the losers became soured; and the detection of some *deep* strokes of play gave rise to altercations, which would soon have been followed by blows; but my master interposed his authority, and put an end to their disputes, when the party broke up; some retiring to keep the assignations they had made in the warmth of their inclinations, and the rest to calculate their winnings, or devise schemes for retrieving their losses, at their next meeting; and my master having singled out the happy favourite of that night, repaired with her to his own habitation, without any of the rest taking offence, or even particular notice of the preference, as they had it in their power to supply their loss elsewhere.

I have observed your astonishment at this whole scene, especially at my master's hardness in expecting to be happy among a number of women, and attempting to keep them in order together, when one, in your opinion, is more than any man can manage; but what will it be, when I tell you that that number often amounted to hundreds; and that he  
never

never had recourse to any kind of severity, in his conduct to them?

To comprehend this, it is necessary for you to consider, that most of, if not all the uneasinesses which imbitter the life of man arise from an officious intrusion into the uneasinesses of others, or an over-weening partiality to himself, that makes him expect treatment, which he does not give, and take offence where none is meant him, for matters not worth his being offended at; an observation that will hold in every state, publick and private; among *governours*, as well as *governed*.

His rule then was never to take part in their disputes among themselves, nor offence at their infidelity to his bed, of which he himself set them the example. This disarmed them of that *perverseness*, which is the *sex's most offensive weapon*. They remained constant to him, because they were not restrained from being otherwise, whenever they pleased; nor did they trouble him with their disputes, because they saw he would not be troubled at them.



## CHAP. IV.

CHRYSALE's master is honourably rewarded for his services. An unexpected meeting with one of his country-women, introduces an uncommon remark on a common matter. The lady gives an odd instance of conjugal love; and refuses the civil offer of CHRYSALE's master, for a natural reason. CHRYSALE changes his service.

THE very next morning his people assembled before his door, in readiness to obey his commands, when he led them directly in quest of the enemy, sharing himself in all their fatigues, and teaching them to despise danger by his example, so little did he know of the duty of a general.

It would be tiresome to enter into a particular description of an expedition, carried on among wildernesses, and deserts, and consisting chiefly of ambuscades, and surprizes. It is sufficient to say that he was successful in all his enterprizes, reason and presence of mind serving him instead of experience, in the regular art of war; and courage well supplying the place of discipline in his men.

Such services could not miss of reward from a just, and judicious Sovereign. His  
power

power was enlarged; and he received those marks of favour and distinction, which were originally instituted to excite virtuous emulation, and set the seal of honour on successful merit; though like most other human institutions, they too often produce the contrary effect, and reflect only disgrace, from being bestowed contrary to their intention, and on unworthy objects.

As he was preparing the way thus for the motions of the main army, whenever the general should think proper to let it move, some of his people brought before him an *European* lady, whom they found wandering in those unfrequented wilds, her guide having mistaken his way.

Such a situation necessarily entitled her to his compassion and assistance; but he soon felt himself still farther interested in her favour, when he found she was a native of his own country, and of a family not entirely unknown to him, before he came to fix his abode in this distant part of the world.

There is not a stronger instance of the force of that attachment, called in a larger sense *patriotism*, than the instinctive affection which persons of the same country, though utterly unacquainted before, feel for each other the moment they meet in a strange place. My master instantly called her his dear country-woman, and embracing her with the tenderness of a brother, led her away to his  
own



own tent, which he resigned to her, as the best accommodation he could give her; and then went and ordered every thing that had belonged to her, which his men looking upon as fair prize had taken and divided among themselves, to be restored, promising to recompense the captors himself.

As soon as she had adjusted her appearance, in some better manner, she sent to desire my master's company, for he had told her that he should not come without permission, for fear of intruding improperly upon her; and on his expressing wonder what could have brought her thus into the midst of those deserts so far away from every *European* settlement, she gratified his curiosity with the following account, which was often interrupted by sighs, tears, and every expression of the most poignant grief.

Her husband, (she said) who had been an officer of distinguished rank in the *English* forces, had fallen in one of the defeats they suffered in the beginning of the war, before *England* had exerted herself in such a manner, as to intitle her to success; the news of whose death affected her so extraordinarily, that she resolved to brave all the fatigues and dangers of so long a voyage by sea, and journey through uninhabited deserts in time of war, for the melancholy pleasure of one last view of his dear remains, which she had accordingly obtained, though  
not

not so much to her satisfaction as she could have wished, the body being in a state of putrefaction, not possible to be approached without disgust and abhorrence; nor to be distinguished from any other mass of corruption, when she had caused it to be dug out of the grave, in which it had been buried on the spot where he had been killed, among the other victims of the day; and was now returning home, when she had happily been found by his people.

Though my master was as much unversed in the regular rules of politeness, as of war, good-nature taught him the essentials of one, as reason had of the other. He heard out her story, though not without pity and contempt at the extravagance and folly of it; and consoling her with some general remarks on the error of indulging immoderate grief, for things not to be remedied, offered to send her under a sufficient escort to his own habitation, where she might remain in safety, and have the conversation and attendance of his women, till the conclusion of the campaign, when he would convey her himself to the next sea-port, in order to her returning to her own country.

Though she would have looked upon any attempt to console her, as the highest affront, in another situation, her present circumstances made her think it not proper to shew any resentment of it to him: beside, there was something

something in his appearance, that some how made it less disagreeable from him, than it would have been from any other person; and would possibly have influenced her to accept of his offer, had not the mention of *his women* alarmed her delicacy, and set her virtue on its guard.

Resolving therefore to have this cleared up, before she would give any direct answer to his offer, she expressed her high sense of his kindness in the politest terms; and entering into a general conversation, among other questions of meer curiosity, asked him in a careless manner, whom he meant by *his women*, and in what capacity they served him?

Such a question was more than he desired, though he had inconsiderately laid himself open to it. However, as he thought no delicacy could justify deceit, he answered her directly and without preface, that they served him in the natural capacity of women, while they pleased to continue with him; nor did he desire any other service from them.

Though she was a good deal disconcerted at this answer, she had the address not to seem to understand it, in hopes that he would take the hint, and explain himself into a meaning less offensive to her modesty; to give him an opportunity for which, "I presume, Sir," (replied she) "you mean that they wait upon your lady, or perform the other domestick offices

offices of your family, in which women servants only are employed?"

"No really, madam, (answered he) that was not my meaning. I have no lady for them to wait upon; nor do they live so immediately in my own family, as to have any domestic employment in it."

"How, Sir! Are you not married?"

"Not particularly to any one person, madam."

— "That's very strange!" (said she, pleased at having gained so material a piece of intelligence, and resolving to pursue the conversation.) "That is really very strange. And pray, Sir, are these ladies *Europeans*? I suppose" (sighing heavily and wiping her eyes) "they are the unhappy widows of such officers as have fallen in the service, to whom you have shewn the same politeness and humanity, as I now experience from you."

"I am sorry, madam," (answered he, to satisfy her curiosity at once, and put a stop to questions which began to be troublesome) "to be obliged to undeceive you in an opinion so favourable to me; they are all native *Americans*, by whom I have had children; and in whose unfeigned affection, and easy complying tempers I find such satisfaction, that I never shall quit them to attach myself solely to any one woman, however superior to them in the advantages of  
" beauty



“ beauty and education; not, indeed, that  
 “ they want qualifications to raise both love  
 “ and esteem, as you will find when you  
 “ have been some time among them.”

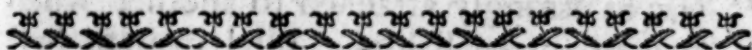
This, which was too plain for her to affect not to understand it, instantly put an end to the pleasure she had began to find in his conversation, and determined her as to his proposal.

“ I am much obliged to you for your civil  
 “ offer, Sir,” (said she, bridling up her chin, and making him a formal courtesie) “ but  
 “ I can not accept of it. I have not the  
 “ least desire for the conversation of *Squaws*,  
 “ and am in haste to leave this savage place;  
 “ for which reason I shall take it as a favour, if you will send some of your  
 “ people to guard me to the next *English*  
 “ settlement to-morrow morning. At present I am quite exhausted with fatigue,  
 “ and want some rest, if the distress of my  
 “ heart will permit me to take any.”

This thought recalled the remembrance of her loss: She burst into a flood of tears; and my master withdrew, after finding that his attempts to console her, only aggravated her grief, and gave offence to her delicacy.

Unvers'd as he was in the ways of the polite world, he was too well acquainted with the ruling principles of the sex, which in every state are the same, not to see through this change in her behaviour; but the discovery had no other effect, than to confirm him  
 him

him in his contempt for such hypocritical levity. Accordingly, finding she continued in the same mind next morning, he made the best provision he could for her journey, and sent her away with a sufficient guard, forcing upon her a purse of gold, (*in which I was*) to defray any accidental expence, for which she might be unprovided, in case she should not directly meet a ship ready to carry her to *Europe*.



C H A P. V.

CHRYSAI'S *mistress* gives some striking instances of female consistency. She is cured of her grief, by a person of accomplishments as extraordinary as her own. The advantage of comparative excellence. CHRYSAI'S *mistress* marries, and he changes his service, for that of an old master.

AS soon as my *mistress* found herself out of sight of my late master, she gave vent to that indignation and rage of disappointment, which she had thought proper to suppress, while in his presence. "Insensible brute!" (said she) "Not quit his odious *Squaws* for any woman! And to have the rudeness to tell me so to my face!" It

“ It shews his gross, low taste, for which such animals are fittest.”——

Then pausing for some moments ; “ What a charming figure ! ” (continued she, sighing softly) “ Such a size ! Such strength and ease in every motion ! And then the manly beauty in his looks ! Had I but the polishing of him ! I was too hasty. I should have waited to insinuate myself into his heart by degrees. I could not have failed of success. My husband was as strongly attached to another when first I undertook him. Oh ! dearest, best of men ! Never shall I meet your fellow ! Never shall another possess your place in this faithful, wretched heart.”——

A flood of tears here interrupted her meditations, which were often renewed in the same strain during her journey, and always ended the same way.

On her arrival at the sea-port, she had the mortification to find that she must wait some time for a passage home, all the ships which were there, having sailed a few days before.

But her vexation at this disappointment was considerably lightened by the conversation of several companions in it, particularly that of a chaplain of a regiment, who had taken such offence at the immorality of the army, and the uncomfortable way of living in those savage countries, that he had hired a substitute, at a cheap rate, to do his duty, and  
was

was returning home to enjoy a life more agreeable to the delicacy of his character and inclinations, and exert his talents to more advantage in paying court to his patrons, than in reforming soldiers or converting savages.

Extreams are never lasting: The violence of my mistress's grief had been too much for nature to support, and was beginning to abate of itself, when my late master awoke another passion, that would soon have supplanted it; and though he did not pursue his advantage, as far as he might have done, he had opened her heart, and inspired a warmth ready to receive any other impression.

As the chaplain's function, and her rank, not to omit the accomplishments of both, seemed to point them to each other as the most proper companions, it was not strange that they should soon grow intimate, nor that their intimacy should be insensibly improved into a tenderer passion. They made *tete a tete* parties, at games which no one else in the place knew how to play with them. They talked of all the places of pleasurable resort in England, and of the amusements pursued at them: And they raised their own consequence in the eyes of each other, by boasting of acquaintances with persons they knew only by name.

Such



Such uncommon accomplishments were not without effect. Each took the tales of the other upon credit, because their own met the same complaisance, and found a pleasure in being deceived, by one whom it was an equal pleasure to deceive.

But this was not the only thing that advanced their mutual influence upon each other. All human excellence is but comparative. Though far from being beautiful, they were the nearest to being so; though far from being well-bred, they knew most of the common ceremonies in which good-breeding is by many thought to consist, but which really are the incumbrances of it, of any persons there; and consequently appeared to enjoy those advantages in the highest degree. They regulated the assemblies, they laid down the rules of play, they made fashions; in a word, their opinion was the law in every matter of polite amusement and concern.

Thus *cut out* for each other, it was impossible for this accomplished pair not to come together. They were accordingly married, not more to the grief of their respective admirers, than the joy of their rivals, the bride forgetting her grief for a dead, in the arms of a living husband, and the happy bridegroom pleasing himself with the thought that the high accomplishments of his lady would encrease his interest with his noble patrons.

To

To crown their happiness, in a few days after they were married an *English* man of war put in there, in its way home, the captain of which politely offered them their passage. Such an opportunity was not to be missed: They accepted his offer with the greatest joy, and in return made a party and entertainment for him, when he won *me* from my mistress at a game of *brag*, the only game indeed at which he thought himself a match for her.

Though I had no reason to regret leaving her service, my present change gave me no great pleasure as it wanted even the recommendation of novelty, my new master being the captain, with whom I had left the *Spanish* coast, who had at length been made so happy, as to be ordered home.



## C H A P. VI.

CHRYSALE arrives in ENGLAND. His master is saluted by a sight not very pleasing. The history of the unfortunate hero of the day opens some mysterious scenes. THE OBVIOUS USE OF COUNCILS OF WAR.

(CHRYSALE's master having in the course of his voyage home given offence to his officers, by his prudential regard to his own safety; to obviate any bad consequences which might attend their complaining to his superiours, he resolved to employ CHRYSALE's mediation in his favour, as soon as he should arrive in ENGLAND.—Vol. I. Page 57.)

His arrival in England presented him with a scene, that confirmed this resolution, and made him wish he had not been in such haste to return. On his entering the harbour, he found the boats of all the men of war there drawn up around one ship, in which was displayed the dreadful signal of the execution of the commander. The sight appalled his soul, conscience anticipating the stroke of justice, and taking this as an omen of his own fate.

He had not time to brood over these gloomy reflections long, when an officer came on

on board him, with an order to attend the execution in his boat, along with the other captains, which he obeyed, in a state of mind, scarce less unhappy, than that of the criminal.

As soon as the bloody work was done, he waited on the chief commander, where the melancholy, in every face he met, was far from relieving the anxiety of his mind. He could have no pleasure in such company. When he had answered a few general questions of course, he went away to the ship of a captain of his intimate acquaintance, to learn some account of this shocking scene, for he had not had resolution to make any enquiry about it; nor even to attend to the conversation of every one around him, which would have explained the whole.

After mutual congratulations on their meeting, my master signified his curiosity, which his friend promised to gratify *over their bottle*, as soon as they should be alone after dinner.

Accordingly, when *the coast was clear*,  
“ You desire information in an affair (said  
“ he) that has given our chore the deepest  
“ wound we have ever received. The cir-  
“ cumstances are many, and mysterious;  
“ but I will strive to give you a notion of  
“ it in as few words as possible, for it can be  
“ no pleasure to either of us to dwell upon  
“ such a subject.



“ In the beginning of the war, soon after  
 “ you went to *America*, the unfortunate man,  
 “ who has this day fallen a sacrifice to the  
 “ humour of the times, was sent out with  
 “ a fleet to counteract the schemes of the  
 “ enemy, and relieve a fortress of ours which  
 “ they were then besieging. (This was the  
 “ purport of his *publick orders*; but it will ap-  
 “ pear to you presently, that he must have  
 “ received *private* ones, of a very different  
 “ nature, from those who at that time had  
 “ the conduct of affairs.)

“ Instead of making the expedition ne-  
 “ cessary to have carried his orders into exe-  
 “ cution with effect, he trifled away the  
 “ time here, in such a shameful manner,  
 “ using every frivolous excuse he could de-  
 “ vise to delay his departure, that the voice  
 “ of the publick was raised against him;  
 “ and it was found necessary to appoint ano-  
 “ ther to the command in his place in order  
 “ to silence their clamours; but unfortun-  
 “ ately for him, he failed the very day be-  
 “ fore his appointed successor was to have set  
 “ out to supersede him.

“ The same dilatory conduct threw a  
 “ damp upon every thing he attempted to  
 “ do. He seemed resolved upon nothing;  
 “ but though he was invested with the ful-  
 “ lest powers to act as he saw proper him-  
 “ self, called councils of war to deliberate  
 “ upon every the most trifling occasion, that  
 “ he

“ he might have the sanction of their advice to excuse his neglect, and often direct disobedience of his orders ; for you well know, that *a council of war always speaks the sense of the commander.*

“ One instance of his proceeding in this manner will be sufficient to justify this remark. He had been ordered to call at another fortress in his way, and take from thence a reinforcement for the garrison of that which he was sent to relieve : On his arrival there, instead of demanding that reinforcement peremptorily, as his orders empowered him, and making the expedition, which the urgency of the occasion required, he shewed such indifference to the enterprize by his delays, and expressed such diffidence of his success, that the commanding officer took the alarm ; and following his example, called a council of war to consider whether he should send it, which on mature deliberation he absolutely refused, on account of the danger of weakening his own garrison, in case it should be attacked ; whereas, it was notorious that could never happen, if this unhappy man did his duty, as the force he had was sufficient to keep the command of the sea, and prevent any such attempt. But far from urging this he quietly acquiesced in the officer's excuse, and sailed away without the reinforcement.

I 3

“ force-

“forcement, for which alone he had been  
“ordered to stop there.

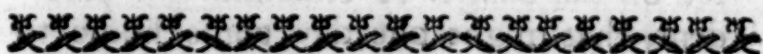
“On the same principles, when at length  
“he came in sight of the place, the siege of  
“which was pushed with the greatest vi-  
“gour, he excused his sending any relief to  
“it, on a pretence of the danger of enter-  
“ing the harbour, as if any military opera-  
“tions could be free from danger, and sail-  
“ed away to seek a fleet of the enemies,  
“which was coming to assist the siege, and  
“which he came up with sooner than he  
“wished.

“An engagement now was unavoidable ;  
“but, still he had it in his power to prevent  
“any effect from it, which he notoriously  
“did, by trifling away his time in vain un-  
“necessary *manœuvres*, and pretending to  
“come to action at a distance too great for  
“him to do any thing.

“The enemy, whose interest it was to  
“avoid an engagement, in which their  
“most sanguine hopes could not promise  
“them success, availed themselves of this  
“conduct, and made their escape, after  
“having, from the superiority which his  
“*keeping aloof* in this manner gave them,  
“treated very roughly a part of his fleet  
“that had advanced with less caution, and  
“come really to action.

“This served him as a pretence for call-  
“ing a council of war next day, by the  
“advice

“ advice of which instead of pursuing the  
“ enemy, who had evidently fled from him,  
“ or making any attempt to relieve the for-  
“ tress which was besieged, obviously the  
“ first object of his being sent out, he re-  
“ turned directly to the other, from which  
“ he was to have taken the reinforcement,  
“ as I mentioned before, to defend that from  
“ the danger brought upon it solely by his  
“ own conduct, leaving the former, depriv-  
“ ed thus of every prospect of relief, to  
“ take its fate ; and giving up the honour  
“ of his country by flying from an enemy,  
“ whom he might have vanquished, and who  
“ had fled from him before.



C H A P. VII.

*Continued. Consequence of the foregoing con-  
duct. An extraordinary sentence attempted  
to be reversed in an extraordinary manner,  
and by as extraordinary persons. The rea-  
son of this; and why it miscarried. More  
mysteries. Just fate of the BUNGLERS, who  
left their poor TOOL in the lurch; with the  
consequences of this affair to a certain chore.*

“ **T**HE consequence of so strange a  
“ conduct was, the nation took fire ;  
“ and with one voice demanded satisfaction  
I 4 “ for



“ for such a sacrifice of their interest, and  
 “ honour. He was therefore not only de-  
 “ prived of his command, but also sent  
 “ home a prisoner; and after suffering every  
 “ indignity and abuse which the rage of a  
 “ licentious populace broken loose from all  
 “ bounds could suggest, brought to his trial,  
 “ found guilty of *neglecting to do all in his*  
 “ *power to destroy the enemy*, and for that  
 “ crime has this day suffered the sentence of  
 “ the law; a sentence not more unexpect-  
 “ ed by him, and extraordinary in itself,  
 “ than in the manner it was passed; and  
 “ afterwards attempted to be reversed, by  
 “ those who had passed it, when they reflec-  
 “ ted on the danger of establishing a prece-  
 “ dent, that might one day come home to  
 “ themselves.

“ For perswaded (perhaps by their know-  
 “ ledge of the true motives of his conduct)  
 “ that nothing more was meant by the trial,  
 “ than to amuse the publick, they resolved  
 “ to act their parts in the farce, and found  
 “ him guilty, as I have said, of such a part  
 “ only of the charge against him, as com-  
 “ mon-sense could never conceive punish-  
 “ able with death, it being impossible to ac-  
 “ quit him absolutely of the whole, with-  
 “ out involving themselves in his guilt, by  
 “ which means, they expected to save both his  
 “ life, and their own credit. But such *trim-*  
 “ *ming* seldom answers; *the tables were now*  
 “ *turned*

“ turned; and it was resolved to carry even  
“ this lame sentence into execution, with the  
“ utmost severity.

“ Alarmed at a measure, so contrary to  
“ their expectations, his judges were driven to  
“ their wit’s end; and from a provident re-  
“ gard to *themselves* left nothing unattempt-  
“ ed to save *him*. They retracted, as far  
“ as was in their power, their own judge-  
“ ment! they petitioned the ministry! they  
“ applied to the whole body of the legisla-  
“ ture. They prayed! they expostulated!  
“ they wept! but all was in vain. His fate  
“ was determined; and they only drew upon  
“ themselves that contempt, which such in-  
“ consistency deserved.

“ From this general account of his con-  
“ duct it must have appeared to you, that  
“ he acted by *secret* orders, directly opposite  
“ to his *publick* ones, as no man however  
“ prostituted in principle, however infatu-  
“ ated by fear, (neither of which, it was  
“ well known, was his case) could otherwise  
“ possibly have acted in such a manner, the  
“ inevitable consequences of which were dis-  
“ grace and death. But if any doubt should  
“ remain on your mind, from the inconfi-  
“ stancy of man’s actions at different times,  
“ the least attention to the following cir-  
“ cumstances will effectually remove it.

“ Repeated informations of the enemies  
“ design upon that place had been sent to  
“ those

“ those in power, for a considerable time  
 “ before ; but no notice was taken of them  
 “ to reinforce the garrison ; or even order  
 “ the officers, regularly belonging to it, to  
 “ attend their duty, till the siege was actu-  
 “ ally begun ; when this unfortunate man  
 “ was sent, but so late, that the common im-  
 “ pediments of contrary winds might very  
 “ possibly have delayed him so long as to  
 “ defeat the design of his going, even had  
 “ he exerted himself with the greatest ar-  
 “ dour.

“ Had it also been really intended that he  
 “ should reinforce the garrison, a force pro-  
 “ per for that purpose would have been sent  
 “ directly from home, without subjecting  
 “ him to the further delay of stopping for  
 “ it at another place, where it might not be  
 “ to be spared, as proved to be the case.

“ And lastly, had he not had secret rea-  
 “ sons, which he thought sufficient to justify  
 “ his conduct, it is not to be imagined that  
 “ he would have wasted the time before he  
 “ failed ; that he would have accepted the  
 “ refusal of the commanding officer of the  
 “ fortress, from which he was to have taken  
 “ the reinforcement ; that he would not  
 “ have attempted at least to throw some re-  
 “ lief into the place ; and that he would  
 “ not have fought the enemies fleet, when  
 “ he had the fairest prospect of defeating  
 “ it ; for the tenour of his former life ac-  
 “ quitted

“ quitted him as I have observed, of all  
“ suspicion of cowardice, or traitorous cor-  
“ respondence with the foes of his coun-  
“ try.

“ His conduct at, and after his trial con-  
“ firmed these remarks. Depending on sup-  
“ port, from those in power, he neglected  
“ the only measure, prudence could have  
“ suggested for his defence, which was to  
“ have retorted the charge of his miscarriage  
“ upon his very accusers, and perplexed the  
“ cause with such a variety of matter about  
“ *disobedience to signals, and breach of disci-*  
“ *pline*, as to blind the world, and bewil-  
“ der his judges, so that they should be  
“ glad to have acquitted him, if only to get  
“ rid of the plague of the enquiry; a me-  
“ thod, which experience had shewn to be  
“ effectual, in as flagrant a case as his. And  
“ even after he was condemned, his beha-  
“ viour proved that he expected a pardon  
“ to the last moment, for a crime which he  
“ had committed in obedience to their or-  
“ ders. Why he did not produce those or-  
“ ders, in his vindication, must have been,  
“ that they were only *verbal* ones; which  
“ in the blind lust of ministerial confi-  
“ dence and favour, he had been weak  
“ enough to take.

“ The reason of his being so basely de-  
“ serted is too obvious. The administra-  
“ tion of those, who had employed him,



“ had been such a series of blunders, (not  
 “ to call it by a severer name!) that they  
 “ had not only been supplanted by another  
 “ set, who promised better things; but were  
 “ also obliged to give him up, *as a sin-of-*  
 “ *fering*, to the rage of the people; as pro-  
 “ tecting, or pardoning him would have  
 “ implied a participation of his guilt: And  
 “ in this light the other party viewed it so  
 “ strongly, that they exerted all their strength  
 “ to have saved him, in hopes of being able  
 “ by his means to gain a clue, to guide  
 “ them through some of those labyrinths  
 “ of iniquitous and false policy, which they  
 “ suspected, but could not otherwise detect;  
 “ to the entire overthrow of their rivals.

“ This so absolutely reversed the whole  
 “ scene, that they who should have support-  
 “ ed, now found themselves obliged to crush  
 “ him, in their own defence, which as it  
 “ was the most popular measure, they were  
 “ still able to do.

“ There is but one thing more necessary  
 “ for me to add; and that is the motive  
 “ for their giving him such secret orders;  
 “ which, as far as reason can judge in such  
 “ dark, confused mysteries, must have been  
 “ this.

“ Provoked at the repeated insults, and  
 “ injustice of the *French*, the ministry here  
 “ had precipitately plunged themselves into  
 “ a war, without being prepared, or even  
 “ deter-

“ determined to pursue it; and then like a  
“ parcel of children who have exhausted all  
“ their strength, and resolution, in one spite-  
“ ful assault, stood in a state of stupefac-  
“ tion, utterly at a loss how to proceed, or  
“ retreat; till roused at length by the pre-  
“ parations and menaces of the enemy, they  
“ unluckily blundered in their fright upon  
“ the wretched expedient of letting them take  
“ this fortress, that for the recovery of it,  
“ they might have a pretence for giving up to  
“ them those places about which the dispute  
“ begun; and so *botch up* a peace any way,  
“ to get rid of a war, they found themselves  
“ unable to manage.

“ The consequence of this notable stroke  
“ of policy was, the spirit of the people was  
“ inflamed to such a degree, by this dis-  
“ grace upon their arms, that they have  
“ pushed on the war with a resolution, little  
“ short of madness; and the scheme, which  
“ the ministers had so wisely laid for their  
“ escape, only sealed their ruin.

“ This, my friend, is a short but just  
“ sketch of this unfortunate affair, to which  
“ I shall only add one circumstance to prove  
“ what I said of his being *sacrificed to the*  
“ *humour of the times*. The officer who com-  
“ manded in the fortress which was besieg-  
“ ed, and who in the defence of it had be-  
“ trayed a want of every qualification ne-  
“ cessary for such an office, *but courage,*  
“ and

“ and had even let that be over-ruled by the  
 “ instances of his officers, who were tired  
 “ of fatigues and dangers from which they  
 “ saw no prospect of relief, to surrender it  
 “ at last, without any absolute necessity, was  
 “ loaded with honours of every kind in re-  
 “ ward of a merit merely negative at best ;  
 “ that is for not having done the very worst  
 “ in his power, and surrendered it at first,  
 “ without making any defence.

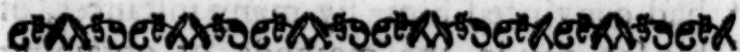
“ I have thus gratified your curiosity, in  
 “ the best manner in my power. If I have  
 “ made any mistakes, they are not those of  
 “ intention ; but have proceeded from the  
 “ inability of reason to trace such mysterious  
 “ actions to their real motives. One obser-  
 “ vation though, I know, I can not be mis-  
 “ taken in, which is that this affair has given  
 “ *a wound to our chore,* (as I observed be-  
 “ fore) *which it can never recover.* For after  
 “ such an example, what officer, of any rank,  
 “ can expect to escape should he neglect to  
 “ do his duty, in the fullest manner, how-  
 “ ever powerful his private motives to the  
 “ contrary may be ?

“ For my own part, I cannot say, it yet  
 “ affects me much. I am poor ; and there-  
 “ fore must push. If I ever have the good  
 “ luck to be other, I know the consequence ;  
 “ and will rather quit the service, than ha-  
 “ zard being shot, as I know must be any  
 “ man's fate, who shall hereafter be found

“ to

“ to fail in the performance of his duty,  
 “ from a prudential regard to the preserva-  
 “ tion of his life, or fortune ; however great  
 “ that fortune, or powerful his family.”  
 “ And so here’s to you, neck nor nothing is  
 “ now the word.”

The effect which this whole account had upon my master may be easily conceived. He pledged his friend though without naming *the toast* ; and assenting to his remarks, by an heavy sigh, took his leave without saying a word.



## C H A P. VIII.

*CHRYSALE changes his service. He gets a view of a court of CIVIL JUDICATURE, on an extraordinary occasion. Some reflections out of the common cant on the delays of the law. A whimsical application of an old story produces the strange effect of putting a counsellor out of countenance. The necessity of absolute power in some governments ; with a common decision, by which nothing is decided.*

“ **A**S soon as my master returned to his  
 “ ship, he took *me* from his purse,  
 “ once more, and looking earnestly at me,  
 “ for some moments, “ We must part!”  
 (said he, with a sigh) “ we must part ! but  
 “ I hope



“ I hope to good purpose. *Thou* only wast  
 “ the cause of that conduct, which now  
 “ gives me fear ; exert therefore thy influ-  
 “ ence equally, where I now send thee ; and  
 “ thou wilt excuse my fault, if it is one.—

“ Tears, at the thought of losing me,  
 “ here choaked his utterance. He gave me  
 “ a last kiss, and sent me directly away, in  
 “ company with a considerable number more,  
 “ to mediate his peace.

“ As the delicate nature of this transac-  
 “ tion required some address, he entrusted  
 “ the management of it to his purser who  
 “ had convinced him, by many instances, of  
 “ his sagacity in the methods of obtaining  
 “ an influence over the great \*.”

My new master's road leading through a  
 city, where a matter of great moment was  
 under judicial determination, he waited for  
 the event to gratify a natural curiosity.

The affair was this. A *fore-mast-man* in  
 a *guard-ship*, lying in one of the neighbour-  
 ing harbours had by repeated misbehaviour  
 in going clandestinely on shore contrary to  
 the exprefs orders of his captain, provoked  
 him at length to give him *a dozen at the*  
*gang-way*, in order to terrify others from fol-  
 lowing his example.

Instead of being reclaimed by this punish-  
 ment, the fellow persisted to misbehave in  
 such a manner, that the captain, who was

\* Vol. I.—Page 57—58.

remarkably humane in his disposition, discharged him from the ship to avoid the pain of punishing him any more.

This was just what the wretch wanted. Accordingly he went directly to a prostituted, *pettifoguing* attorney, who had before set him on the scheme; and employed him to sue the captain at law, for an assault, in punishing him in the harbour, where he had no power so to do.

In a country governed by laws, they must regularly take their course, in every instance however flagrant in its particular circumstances.

After all the preliminary delays of practice, which grievous as they may in some circumstances be to an individual, are yet the safety of the publick, the affair was now brought to a legal decision. You are too well acquainted with *the forms of law* to require a minute account of all which were observed in this case. But there was one incident which I cannot pass over.

As this was a matter that importantly concerned the interest of the navy, the rulers of it had ordered all the captains of the *guard ships*, in the harbour where it had happened, to attend the trial, in order to inform the court, in the usages of their service.

One of those, who had never seen a court of *civil-judicature* before, but was a man of natural good sense, and some reading, having

ing listened to the unintelligible pleadings, and gross exaggerations of *the council* on both sides of the question, especially those *bired* in the prosecution, till his patience was quite exhausted, at length arose, and having obtained permission from the judge to speak, addressed himself to the court in these words.

“ I am sent here by those, to whom the  
 “ King has entrusted the conduct of his  
 “ navy to explain the nature and rules of  
 “ our service to this court, in case I see any  
 “ danger of their forming a wrong judg-  
 “ ment of it, from inexperience in a mat-  
 “ ter so much out of their way.

“ The little gentleman yonder has spent  
 “ so much breath, and shewn such great  
 “ reading on the subject, that I imagine it  
 “ is proper for me to make him some an-  
 “ swer, which I shall do in as few words as  
 “ possible, being not half so *long-winded*, as  
 “ he. But first I must beg leave to tell him  
 “ a story, to conform to rule.

“ I have read in a book, (for I perceive  
 “ that common-sense signifies nothing here,  
 “ if not supported by a quotation, it mat-  
 “ ters not whether to the purpose, or not !)  
 “ that a certain Philosopher having declaim-  
 “ ed one day for a considerable length of  
 “ time before *Alexander the Great*, at the  
 “ head of his army, on the duties of a gen-  
 “ neral, the Emperour turned about to *Par-*  
 “ *menio*, one of his generals who stood  
 “ near

“ near him, and asked him, what he thought  
“ of his speech?—*Sire*, (answered *Parmen-*  
“ *nio*) my opinion is, that *I never heard a*  
“ *fool talk so learnedly.*——

“ I make no applications. All that I say  
“ on this occasion is, that I am sure that  
“ gentleman has never been at sea; and con-  
“ sequently knows nothing of the service,  
“ on which he has been haranguing with such  
“ vehemence, and elocution. He has ex-  
“ patiated most pathetically on the injustice  
“ of inflicting corporal punishment, with-  
“ out a legal trial, and condemnation; and  
“ flourished on the danger of such an inva-  
“ sion of liberty. These to be sure are fine  
“ words; but I much doubt whether they  
“ are properly applied on this occasion. The  
“ most perfect form of government is al-  
“ lowed to be *absolute despotism*, as best cal-  
“ culated to work its effects without delay.  
“ In all the communities in this world, I  
“ doubt if there is one, where immediate  
“ obedience to the command of the gover-  
“ nour is so indispensibly necessary to the  
“ safety of the whole, or where individuals  
“ are so insensible to every other motive to  
“ obedience but fear, as in a man of war.

“ I have myself the honour to command  
“ a ship, in which I have five hundred men  
“ under me, the greatest part of whom, (I  
“ am sorry to say it) are the *out-casts* of  
“ human nature, as from some unhappy cir-  
“ cum-



“ circumstances is, and perhaps must always  
“ be the universal case in our service. Now  
“ as instances daily occur, in which a mo-  
“ ment’s delay or hesitation to execute my  
“ orders, though attended with the greatest  
“ difficulty, or most imminent danger, must  
“ evidently hazard the loss of the ship, and  
“ every life in her ; I desire that gentleman  
“ to inform me how I am to act, should  
“ one of the men, whom I order, suppose,  
“ to cut away a yard that’s broke in the  
“ flings, refuse to go aloft, and tell me I  
“ have no right to punish him, till he is re-  
“ gularly tried and found guilty ! Shall I ad-  
“ mit of such an answer, to be an example  
“ to the rest ? Or shall I punish him with  
“ such severity on the spot, by my own  
“ mere authority, as to terrify any other  
“ from imitating him ? The answer to this  
“ plain question will determine the affair  
“ under consideration. If it is said that in  
“ the present case the ship’s being in the  
“ harbour makes a difference, let us suppose  
“ her on fire there, and that difference will  
“ vanish. In a word, if the absolute au-  
“ thority indispensibly necessary for carry-  
“ ing on our service in some instances is at-  
“ tempted to be abridged in any, it will of  
“ course be at length disputed in all, and  
“ the service ruined. All that can be done  
“ is to be cautious not to trust it in improp-  
“ per hands.”

This

This method of reasoning changed the face of the affair. The counsellor hung down his head, and slunk out of the court. The fears which had been entertained for publick liberty vanished; and the jury simply *found the fact*, but left *the point* of law to be determined by the judges; so that after all this expence and trouble, matters remained in the same state of uncertainty as before, to the great joy of the lawyers.



C H A P. IX.

CHRYSAI's master joins a remarkable set of company. Their characters. CHRYSAI changes his service. Account of the enterprise on which his late master's companions were going; with the convincing arguments they used to procure obedience to their commands.

(THE purser having, on his arrival in LONDON, parted with CHRYSAI regularly, in the execution of the commission entrusted to him by his captain; CHRYSAI, NOW IN THE SHAPE OF A GUINEA, after several changes of service, and a variety of curious adventures, has fallen into the hands of a PHYSICIAN and AUTHOR; who, having shewn him  
many

*many of the mysteries of the latter profession, proceeds to introduce him into new scenes.—Vol. I. page 122.)*

Happy in the contemplation of his own abilities, and the pleasing prospects they opened to him, my master proceeded to figure as usual in his variegated sphere. Accordingly he descended from his *aerial citadel*, and going out, to visit his patients, repaired directly to a tavern, to join a set of *criticks*, and *choice spirits*, *souls of sentiment and fire*, who were going that evening upon an expedition, that was to immortalize their names.

This was no less than to assume the modest power of making laws that should affect the property of a number of their fellow subjects; the execution of which they were resolved to enforce by the mild, and equitable means, which the respectable legislature of the mob always use to enforce obedience to their decrees.

Those, who were honoured by being taken thus under their immediate command, were the *actors* of plays and *interludes*, of which, as the works of *genius*, and calculated for the entertainment of the *idle*, they claimed the sole, and absolute rule.

You conclude from this, that they must have been persons of learning, and large fortune, whose affluence gave them leisure to attend to subjects, which their education qualified

lified them to judge of; but the contrary was the fact. They were either *blanks in the Creation*, whom a superficial smattering of letters had filled with such an opinion of themselves, as to make them look with contempt upon every exertion of industry, as beneath their dignity, though at the same time they were barely able to subsist without it, by all the little shifts of oeconomy; or tradesmen, almost absolutely illiterate, who from a preposterous ambition of hiding an ignorance, that was not any reproach to their station, set up for the arbiters of taste, on the strength of a set of phrases picked up at random, and of which they knew not even the meaning; and neglected the business, by which they were to earn their bread, in order to make a shew of knowledge, that could be of no use to them.

When this illustrious set had sufficiently conned their several parts, in the great enterprize which they were going to undertake, and raised their resolutions to a proper pitch by wine, they prepared to adjourn to the scene of action, the Theatre; and calling for a *bill*, I was *changed* by my master to pay his *club*, and directly borrowed from the landlord by one of the leaders of the party, who *changed* me again at the door of the theatre, to pay for his admission.

These changes of my service however did not prevent my seeing the process of this extra-



traordinary affair. On the contrary; as I now belonged to the whole theatrical community in general, I had an opportunity of getting a full insight into the nature, and mysteries of every part of that profession.

I see you desire to know my sentiments on a subject, that has been canvassed by the ingenious of all ages. Such a curiosity is natural, and shall be gratified at a proper time; but at present I must not interrupt the account of this transaction.

From the manner, in which those self-made legislators had talked, when together, of every circumstance in the management of a theatre, and profession of an actor, you would have concluded that they were going to over-turn the whole present system of the stage, and institute another on principles directly opposite, according to their own ideas of perfection.

But that was not the case. Among all the errors and abuses, against which they declaimed with such vehemence, they thought proper to attack only one, which they thought most interesting to themselves in particular. This was the right, which reason, and law gave the performers to fix the price of their own labours.

In the infancy of the stage in *London*, before it had been brought by much labour and expence, to such a degree of perfection as to attract the attention of the publick, it had  
been

been the custom after a certain part of the representation was over to admit persons, for less than was paid at the beginning.

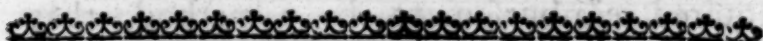
The obvious reason of this was to allure company of any kind thither, and take the most they could get, rather than keep the house empty. But when the passion for seeing plays arose to its present height, this expedient appeared to be no longer necessary, and therefore was disused; a change which those who conducted the entertainments of the theatre justified by alledging the enhanced salaries of the actors, and the improvements made in the machinery, and decorations of the stage since the time when that custom was introduced, which they said required reimbursement, by a method, that could not justly be taken offence at, as *none were obliged to go, who did not approve of the terms.*

Such a measure was most alarming to these men of taste, some of whom denied themselves the pleasure of going to the beginning of the performance *because they were not able to pay the full price; as the others could not get from behind their compters before it was half ended; and for these good reasons both thought it the highest grievance to have a custom abolished, that had been so convenient to them.*

Accordingly, as soon as the performance began, they all arose, and without any re-

spect to the rest of the audience, interrupted the players in the most outrageous manner, nor would desist, till the managers should promise to redress the grievance which affected them so severely, and take half-prices as before.

This was too flagrant a violation of justice to be submitted to, so suddenly. The managers therefore refused; upon which *these redressers of grievances* gave a loose to their resentment, at such an instance of disobedience to their authority; and tore the house to pieces, doing more damage to the proprietors, than their own entire worldly substance could repair.



## C H A P. X.

*The ruinous appearance of the scene of action supplies matter for mirth to those whose trade it is to laugh at every thing. The point carried against law and reason. Enquiry into the cause of this. The rise of the prejudice against the profession of an actor.*

WHEN these men of genius and publick spirit had thus gallantly accomplished their enterprize, they marched off in triumph, denouncing a repetition of their resentment, should their orders not be obeyed.

The

The appearance of the house, after this ravage; and the looks of the actors, when they ventured to creep out of their hiding holes, seemed to realize the mimick scenes usually exhibited there. All was havock, desolation, amazement, and affright. Crowns, scepters, candlesticks, and broken benches were jumbled together: Sovereigns, and sweepers, lords, link-boys, dutchesses, and cynderwenches joined in one common lamentation of their fate.

This, however, lasted not long. Their hearts were not formed of stuff, for grief to make a deep impression on: Nor were they so unaccustomed to the rubs of life as to be dejected at any mischance. Their concern therefore wore off with their fright; and one of them, resuming his character of turning every thing to ridicule, marched with solemn pace and rueful countenance up to the motley ruins now collected into a heap, and with some droll variations, apt to the occasion, *spouted* over them a tragick speech, in all the emphasis and trick of woe. The humour instantly ran through them all. Mirth grinned on every face; and they vied in cracking villainous jests on each other's *undoing*.

But the managers had suffered too severely in their property to be in so merry a mood. They consulted among themselves, and *with the sages of the law*, what was proper for them to do, to obtain redress for



such injustice, and prevent the menaced repetition of it. But all was to no purpose. Law gave way to licentiousness ; and they were obliged to submit to the most intolerable of all tyrannies, *that of the mob.*

You are surprized that such things should be, in a country governed by equal, and established laws. In speculation it must seem strange ; but the least acquaintance with life would reconcile you to inconsistencies still grosser. There is something however in the circumstances of this case, which deserves attention, and makes it not improper to trace to their origin the prejudices from which such injustice could proceed.

When the system of Divine worship, which is now professed in these parts of the world, was first proposed to mankind, the human mind was a slave to superstitions, which were a disgrace to that portion of reason given for its direction.

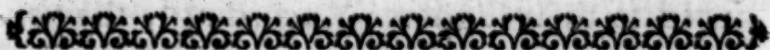
By a perversion, of which man alone is capable, the celebration of those superstitions, though professedly designed in honour of the Deity, was attended with *games*, and *scenical interludes*, in which the grossest immoralities received the sanction of Religion, and were practised openly as pleasing to him. This was done to attach the passions of the multitude; and satisfy their curiosity with sensible representations, in order to prevent their making rational enquiries into the grounds  
of

of those superstitions, the principles of which were subservient to the policy of the ruling powers.

A Religion instituted on purpose to reclaim man from immoralities and superstitions, and restore him to the dignity of his nature, necessarily struck at every thing that conduced to their support: Accordingly the persons appointed to propagate it exerted all their endeavours against those games and interludes, both as a part of the superstitious worship which they wanted to abolish, and as in themselves subversive of moral virtue, by the vices which they exhibited to imitation heightened and made still more alluring by every incentive art, and pomp of expence.

For this purpose, reason, as well as Religion, supplied ready and powerful arguments; but not content to wait for the slow effect of these, they strove to prejudice those whom they could not persuade; and to obviate the imitation of their example, raised an abhorrence to the persons of all concerned in such representations, casting them off from the rites of Religion, and declaring them unworthy both of the protection of the laws, and the common privileges of society: A method, that in one respect defeated its own design; as it could never reclaim the offenders, however it might deter others from following their example.

Nor did they stop here. By an error too common in the heat of argumentation, they concluded *from the abuse, against the use* of the stage, and branded with the mark of reprobation all future actors for the faults of the present.



## CH A P. XI.

*Continued: The common consequence of excess of zeal. The professed intent of the theatrical representations defeated by this absurd prejudice against actors. The vices against which this prejudice is levelled, in reality the effects of it; with the means for remedying this, and other abuses.*

**H**OWEVER the occasion might there seem to justify this excess of zeal, when the cause ceased, the effect should in reason have ceased also; and these general censures have been repealed. The superstitions which were the foundation of the first charge against the stage have been long abolished; nor are the absurdities and immoralities which gave offence to reason and virtue any longer practised there. On the contrary, the professed intent of theatrical representations at present is to insinuate instruction under the pleasing appearance of entertainment,

tainment, to encourage virtue by example, and inculcate the practice of it, by shewing the evils inseparably attendant on vice; to regulate the passions by displaying the danger of indulging them too far, and to put folly out of countenance by holding it up to ridicule.

Now as experience has proved the stage capable of answering these great ends, what can be more injudicious than to attempt to bring it into disrepute. What more unjust than to consign to infamy those, who exert the finest powers of the human mind and body to accomplish this end in the most pleasing manner? Yet such is the absurdity of man, that while persons of the most exalted rank, and sacred character not only frequent the theatre, but also compose works to be represented on it, and evidently value themselves more on possessing the abilities requisite to compose them, than on all their other distinctions in life, those from whose action such compositions receive their force and beauty, are held in disrepute, and subject to the severest disadvantages only for acting them. If it is no disgrace *to write a play*, why should it be any *to act it*?

It is true the consequences of this prejudice are not so severe here as in other countries, but still they are such as reason is ashamed of. If actors are not *literally* excluded from the protection of the laws, they



want support to avail themselves of that protection, as in the case, which gave rise to these reflections! if they are not *actually* (for *literally they are!*) excluded from the rites of Religion, they want encouragement to participate in them!

I see you are ready to object to the utility of the stage, the faults in many of the performances exhibited upon it; and to justify the disrepute affixed to the character of an actor, from the general immorality of their conduct in private life, as if it arose solely from their profession. But a moment's reflection would suggest answers to both these objections.

If there is any improper exhibition upon the stage, surely the blame should fall on those, who have a legal power to prevent such abuse of the institution of it! If the actors are immoral in their lives, should it not be considered that they are prejudged from their profession; and deprived of one of the strongest inducements to virtue, that is *reputation*, before they are proved to be guilty of vice.

The consequence of this is, that too few enter into the profession, till after they have lost their reputation, or are driven by mere necessity; by which means they reflect that disgrace upon it, which they are thought to suffer from it; and as they are sensible that they are precluded by this prejudice from all possibility

possibility of recovering or preserving it by the most careful deportment, they become desperate, and proceed till they even lose the sense of unavailing shame.

Whereas, if a different conduct was observed to them! if the brand of reprobation was taken off, and the profession established in that credit, which the abilities indispensibly necessary to eminence in it deserve; Genius would be no longer damp'd by apprehension of reproach: More persons of good character would not scruple going on the stage, as they could preserve it there; nor vice seem to receive encouragement from publick favour, *because from this circumstance unhappily too often entangled with merit*; but the life of the actor would reflect the sentiments of the poet, and enforce them to imitation by example.

Nor would it be difficult to work this important effect. All necessary would be to refuse admission on the stage to all, *notorious for vice of any kind*; to banish from it *such as should become so after, however eminent in their merits*; and to support the profession by the civil power, against the tyranny of the mob, so that the lives and properties of all concerned in it should be secure from suffering such licentious outrage, and injustice, as no other subjects are exposed to; and as are equally a reproach and insult to good government and common sense.

Nor need it be apprehended that this would make them insolent, or slacken their endeavours to please. Their very being depends on publick favour, the bare withholding of which is punishment sufficiently severe; as ambition to acquire it will make them exert their utmost abilities, and always observe proper humility to the arbiters of their fate. They know that if they are neglected, they cannot live: On the contrary, it would enable them to rise to greater merit in their art, as they would no longer be under the wretched necessity of prostituting their own judgment to please the gross taste of their tyrants.

Many other arguments might be alledged against this grievous, and shameful abuse, but what I have said is sufficient to convince candid reason; and with prejudice it is in vain to argue.

CHAP.



C H A P. XII.

*The system of policy by which CHRYSAL's master governed his state. Account of his methods of parrying poets. The reason why so few new plays are acted. Enquiry into the present state of genius. The general motives for writing plays preclude them from success. Managers and poets equally in fault in their dealings with each other.*

THE day after this great affair was thus equitably settled, on the treasurer's making up his week's account, I came into the possession of the *manager*, who having some occasion for money, put *me* into his pocket.

The measures of my new master's government in his little empire were the strongest burlesque on the policy of the world, the greatest sovereign in which had not more intrigues of *state* to manage, than were continually carrying on about him, from the ambition, envy, and jealousy of the several candidates for his *royal* favour.

But all this bustle did not embarrass him in the least. He had the address to *play off* one party against another; and by never engaging himself particularly to any, was able to



204      C H R Y S A L : *Or, the*  
*manage all.* A method, by the bye, that  
might suggest an hint not unuseful to politi-  
cians in an higher sphere.

But the part of his conduct that was most  
curious, and gave me the greatest pleasure,  
was his manner of *parrying* the attacks of the  
*authors* who were continually bringing him  
their works for representation on the stage,  
of which I had an opportunity of seeing  
many striking instances.

As it is evidently the interest of the ma-  
nager of a theatre, to exhibit those perform-  
ances, whose merit is most likely to gain the  
approbation of the publick; and as no man,  
who is capable of writing a piece proper for  
exhibition, can be supposed to want judge-  
ment to know whether it has that merit, you  
may naturally think that there could not be  
much difficulty in the intercourse between  
them; but human actions are not always to  
be judged of from the strongest appearances  
of reason.

The representation of a new piece neces-  
sarily puts the manager to some expence, and  
much trouble. If you add to this the na-  
tural anxiety about success, *for merit is often*  
*rejected by caprice, or personal prejudice*, you  
will not wonder that he should be cautious  
what he brings upon the stage; and pre-  
fer acting old ones, unattended with these in-  
conveniences, while the publick will bear the  
repetition,

repetition, and does not peremptorily demand new.

This is the real reason, why so few new pieces are performed; and not any decline of poetical genius to produce them; it being certain that there are as many good plays written now, as at any former point of time. But the matter is this. All the good ones of those times lie together before you, and raise your opinion to the happy days which produced them: But if you consider the long intervals between, and the innumerable bad ones which appeared along with them, but are now lost in the wreck of time, you will find that you have not so great reason to complain of the present decline of genius, as you may have imagined.

I do not by this mean, that every one who pretends to write is possessed of that genius; or that all the pieces offered to the stage are proper for representation. On the contrary, many who want every qualification indispensable to success in such attempts, make them every day in defiance of reason; and strive to obtrude upon the publick works which are a reproach to common sense.

The motives of this are obvious. Whenever a man is at a loss how to spend his time; or wants to raise a little money, down he sits without more ado, and writes a play. The consequence of this is, that the very reasons which made him turn poet, necessarily pre-

preclude him from success. *Idleness* prevents that care, that *limæ labor*, which alone can make a performance proper for publick representation; and *distress* depresses the imagination; and hinders its rising to that *happy boldness*, which is the essence of poetry.

It appears from hence, that if the managers of theatres from interested motives are often to blame for rejecting *good* pieces; poets (or those who would be thought such) are much oftener culpable for offering them *bad* ones. The difference of opinion unavoidable on this account occasions the difficulty in their intercourse. But in this the contest is not equal. The word of the manager is decisive; while the poet has nothing left, but to vent his resentment in unavailing (and often unjust) complaints, and abuse, in which those who have least right are always loudest; for enamoured with the beauty of their own offspring, like the Ape in the fable, they throw dirt at all, who presume to find fault with it.

But severe as it must be to suffer this, it is not the greatest difficulty the manager has to encounter with them. Not satisfied with the civil refusal of affected delays and excuses, they must have a direct answer, which they controvert with all their power, and oblige him to support by such arguments as must give him pain, if he has either politeness, or good-nature; though after all, instead

stead of convincing them, he only gets their's and their friends ill-will, and arms all their tongues against him.

It is not to be doubted but the *evasions* which managers use to *shift off* good pieces are as grossly offensive to moral propriety, truth and candour, as the arguments of authors in defence of *bad* ones can possibly be to reason ; but as I did not happen to be witness to any instances of them, I shall confine my account to the latter.



### C H A P. XIII.

CHRYSAI's master sits in judgement on some pieces offered to him. A poet of fashion enters. The arguments by which he supports his work against the objections of CHRYSAI's master, who makes some curious dramatical strictures. The poet driven from his last retreat, the interest of his great friends, by the common cant of the house's being FULL for the season, departs in a rage, denouncing their resentment, which CHRYSAI's master shews his reason not to fear the effects of.

THE important morning after I came into the possession of the manager was big with the fate of many a poetical performance, the authors of which were appointed



pointed to come there for his decisive answer.

Accordingly, as soon as he had breakfasted, he repaired to his tribunal, where he had been waited for, some time, by one of those aspiring genius's, who sacrifice the solid happiness of independance, to the vain ambition of *being well with the great*; submitting to their capricious humours for the honour of a nod in publick places, or an invitation to their tables; to enhance their welcome at which, and consume time they know not how to make better use of, they fall upon this wise expedient of turning poet.

When they had gone through all the formalities of polite address, and taken their seat with proper ceremony, the poet opened the business. "Well, Sir," (said he with a smile of self-complacence) "You have perceived that trifle! what is your opinion?" "Heh! don't you think it will do?"

"Sir," (answered my master, with the smooth simper of a courtier) "you do it injustice by calling it a trifle! the piece has a great deal of merit; and reads very prettily in many places; but I fear it is not quite so proper for the stage!"——

—"How, Sir! not proper for the stage! pray, Sir, where does the impropriety lie?" "Several persons of the first rank have read it, and found no such thing. *His Grace* said it abounded with the *vis comica*. Lord

"*Tastely*

“*Tastely* was charmed with the *Attick salt* ;  
“ and *Sir Courtly* admired the elegance of the  
“ diction. Pray, Sir, where then can the  
“ impropriety lie ? They are allowed to be  
“ judges.”——

—“ Pardon me, Sir, I do not presume to  
“ call their judgement in question, in the  
“ least. But—a——”

—“ And why then should you hesitate to  
“ receive it ? They will support it, with all  
“ their interest.”——

“ That, Sir, I do not doubt. But—still,  
Sir,—the town”——

—“ The town, Sir ! and pray what of the  
“ town ? Is the judgement of the town to  
“ be put in competition with theirs ?”——

—“ No, Sir ! by no means ! but still the  
“ town is a very formidable, and arbitrary  
“ judge ; and will not admit its authority  
“ to be disputed, in such matters as this.”——

—“ And pray, good Sir, what objections  
“ can the judicious town, or you, its learn-  
“ ed advocate, make ?”——

—“ Sir, you impose a very disagreeable  
“ task upon me ! I had much rather be ex-  
“ cused.”——

“ I do not in the least doubt that, Sir ;  
“ but my friends insist upon a direct answer.  
“ Either receive the play, or say why you  
“ will not.”——

—“ Sir, I should be very sorry to give of-  
“ fence to any gentleman ; but since you in-  
“ sist

“ list upon my opinion, Do not you think,  
 “ Sir, the plot is too—too—too domestick?  
 “ Are not the intrigues and tricks of ser-  
 “ vants too low a subject for polite enter-  
 “ tainment?”——

—“ How, Sir! have you any objection to  
 “ servants? Do not they make a principal  
 “ part in all our modern comedies? Are the  
 “ *Jeremy's*, and *Scrubs*, and *Phillis's*, and a  
 “ thousand others to be rejected because they  
 “ are servants?”——

—“ No, Sir! but consider they are not  
 “ the principal characters; nor does the plot  
 “ turn upon them. They come in, as it  
 “ were, by accident; and indeed except in  
 “ the instances you have mentioned, and per-  
 “ haps a very few more, they had much  
 “ better be left out. It shews a grossness  
 “ of taste to stoop to them for entertain-  
 “ ment.”——

—“ And do not I introduce the masters,  
 “ and mistresses too, as well as the servants?  
 “ Are there not country-squires, and town  
 “ fops, and fine ladies?”——

“ Yes, Sir, you do introduce them, but  
 “ in a subordinate light; and meerly to be  
 “ the dupes of their servants, without any  
 “ business, or importance of their own.”——

—“ And pray, Sir, in what other light  
 “ do most masters appear? Hah! hah!  
 “ hah!—Well then it seems all your objec-  
 “ tions are to the fable. You have nothing

“ to

“ to say against the sentiments, and dic-  
“ tion.”——

—“ The sentiments, Sir, may be very pro-  
“ per ; and the diction suited to them ; but  
“ you must be sensible that the former ob-  
“ jection affects them all equally. The cha-  
“ racters are too low ; and the sentiments  
“ and diction consequently too coarse.”——

“ Sir,—Sir,—Sir,—I shall not enter into  
“ any farther arguments with you. *His*  
“ *Grace* bids me tell you he insists upon  
“ your receiving it ; or giving him such rea-  
“ sons, as he shall think satisfactory, which  
“ must be very different from those insigni-  
“ ficant cavils.”——

—“ His Grace need not exert his authori-  
“ ty to influence my obedience. The least  
“ hint of his pleasure were sufficient ; but  
“ unluckily I am engaged for the whole sea-  
“ son ; quite *full*.”——

—“ *Full* ! why did you not tell me so at  
“ first ?”——

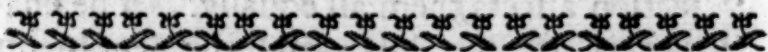
—“ Because you insisted on having my  
“ opinion.”——

—“ Very well, Sir ! I shall let his Grace  
“ and all my friends know how you behav-  
“ ed. Let me have the play ! impertinent,  
“ insolent, ignorant puppy !” muttered he,  
as he went out.

“ So” (said my master, as soon as he was  
gone) “ I have now made him my enemy  
“ for ever. As for his *noble friends*, they  
“ are



“are above troubling themselves about any  
 “thing of the kind, and give him leave to  
 “mention their names, only to get rid of  
 “his importunity.”



## C H A P. XIV.

*Continuation.* CHRYSALE's master rejects the work of a poet for his ignorance of the laws of the drama. More dramatical strictures. The poet modestly insists that his play is refused only because it wants the interest of the great; and goes off in an buff. Another poet repulsed for his attachment to the laws of the drama. Arguments against these laws. The poet refuses to conform to the present taste; and makes an appeal. One more poet refused only for wanting every poetical talent. Remarks on something that affects more than care to own it. CHRYSALE changes his service, on an occasion not common.

THE last poet was scarce down stairs, when a footman *announced* the entrance of another.

My master did not think it necessary to observe so much ceremony with him, as he had done with the former, but told him directly that he could not receive his piece.

Such

Such a sentence struck the poet *all of an heap*. He was unable to speak for some moments ; but recovering himself at length, “ Not receive it, Sir !” (said he) “ you sur- prize me. Pray, Sir, why so ?” —

“ I am very loth to find fault, Sir !” (answered my master) “ But you seem to be utterly unacquainted with all *the laws of the drama*.”

—“ The laws of the drama ! they are but art ; I write from nature. These laws have been long laid aside. *Shakespeare* wrote without laws.” —

—“ So much the worse. But he is a dangerous example to imitate. The local, temporary laws of the antient drama are laid aside, it is true ; but not the immutable, general laws of propriety, and reason. — Your fable is inconnected, improbable, and unaffecting.” —

—“ How, Sir ! unaffecting ! Can the fall of a mighty empire be said to be unaffecting ?” —

—“ No, Sir ! But the description of it most certainly may, if not drawn with judgement, and force. And then your characters are ill supported ; and your sentiments and language lost in the clouds.” —

—“ What, Sir ! can the sentiments of Kings and Princes be too sublime ?”

—“ There is a wide difference between being sublime, and swollen out of nature.” —

“ But

—“ But what objection can you make to the language? Is it not raised with *epithets*, and *metaphors*, and all the figures of poetry?”——

—“ Good Sir! poetical figures in poor language look like embroidery on a blanket. They only make its poverty ridiculous. Beside your *stalking in their stilts*, betrays you into many a stumble in the dirt. Your figures frequently fly in the face of common sense, and break through every rule of grammar.”——

—“ Well, Sir! I shall consider of these particulars. The great objection I have heard made to modern plays is their want of business: But this can never be charged to mine. There is a *ghost*, and a battle; and a king dethron'd. Business enough and enough, I am sure.”——

—“ Ghosts and battles, Sir, it is true, are sometimes introduced with success; but then it must be by a master in the art, else they have a very contrary effect.”——

—“ I apprehend that the aim of tragedy is to work upon the passions. In this I believe you cannot say I have fail'd. The distress is truly great.”——

—“ Distress when out of character loses the appearance of reality, and becomes ridiculous. A king in an alms-house, and a queen begging from door to door, are images which sink into burlesque.”——

“ It

—“It is very well, Sir! you may say what  
“you please, but I am satisfied it is not  
“want of merit in my play that makes you  
“refuse it. You daily act much worse. If  
“it had been recommended to you by some  
“lord, you would have found none of these  
“faults; but merit may starve without in-  
“terest to support it now a days. This is  
“fine encouragement to genius truly; and  
“the publick is like to be well entertained  
“while such men have it in their power to  
“refuse every thing that does not happen  
“to please themselves.”——

Saying this he snatched up his play, leaving my master to please himself with the prospect of being *criticized upon in a newspaper*, and pulled to pieces in a scurrilous pamphlet.

He had not time to indulge these reflections long, when another of his clients attended his levee.

As soon as he was seated, “I have read over  
“your work with great care;” (said my master) “and am sorry to say, I think it  
“improper for the stage.”——

—“Pray, Sir, why so”? (answered the poet, with an air of importance) “It is written strictly according to the rules of the  
“drama; and enriched with the sublimest  
“sentiments of the antients.”——

—“Sir, I am sensible of its merit; as  
“well as of the great learning of the au-  
“thor:



“thor: But the taste of the times requires  
 “entertainment of a different kind.”——

“—Surely compliance with a vitiated taste  
 “will not justify the breach of rules, taken  
 “originally from nature, and established for  
 “so many ages.”——

“—I neither dispute the original justice,  
 “nor the antiquity of them: But I apprehend  
 “that the latter in a great measure destroys  
 “the present force of the former. The  
 “customs of mankind, the part of nature  
 “that comes within the province of the  
 “drama, are so changed since the establishment  
 “of those rules, that it would be most  
 “absurd to exact obedience to them now.  
 “Beside, may it not be said, without violation  
 “of the respect due to antiquity, that  
 “experience in a great length of time may  
 “have made many improvements in those  
 “rules. The infancy of every art is weak.”——

——“But whatever change may have happened  
 “in the customs of the world, truth  
 “still remains the same, and the genuine  
 “sentiments of nature can not displease.”——

——“Very true! but still they may not always  
 “be received with equal pleasure, in  
 “the same garb. Unimpassioned sentiment,  
 “however just and sublime, works not the  
 “effects designed by the drama, whose aim  
 “is to convey instruction and pleasure at  
 “the same time, by an immediate address to  
 “the passions.”——

“Is

—"Is it possible, that you can be an advocate for the irregular monsters, which at present dishonour the stage?"—

—"As for irregularity, I look upon it to be but an imaginary defect. Though even if it were otherwise, I am the servant of the publick, and obliged to find entertainment for their taste, be it what it will. If you would but conform"—

—"No, Sir! that I never will, against reason and the antients. I see you are prejudiced, and therefore shall not argue with you any longer. But I shall not acquiesce in silence. I will publish the performance, without being discouraged by your refusal, and appeal to the judgement of the learned."—

He then marched off with a stately pace, and my master looking after him, "There again" (said he, shrugging his shoulders) "I shall now have the ghosts of *Sophocles*, and *Aristotle*, and all the doughty antients raised to haunt me."—

As he said this, a person entered whose whole appearance spoke distress. He approached my master bowing lowly, and trembling with anxiety as he spoke: "I have made bold to wait upon you, Sir!" (said he) "but if you are not at leisure, will call another time."—

"Pray, Sir, sit down;" (replied my master, with a smile of encouragement) "I have

“ looked over your work, and am concern-  
 “ ed that it is not in my power to receive  
 “ it ; as I should be sincerely glad to serve  
 “ you. But in this, it is not possible. I  
 “ must be plain with you.—You seem to  
 “ want every poetical talent.”——

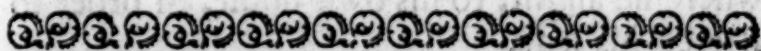
“ I thought, Sir,” (returned the poet,  
 scarce able to collect spirits enough to speak  
 to him) “ that the business of tragedy was  
 “ to work upon the passions ! I depended  
 “ entirely on the distress.”——

—“ Very true, Sir ! But there are other  
 “ passions, beside pity to be applied to ; nor  
 “ is poverty a proper distress to work upon  
 “ them. Severe as it is to be felt, it affects  
 “ but little in representation. The upper  
 “ ranks of life know not what it is ; and  
 “ those who do are desirous to keep the  
 “ thought at a distance ; and conceal a know-  
 “ ledge they are ashamed of. The mind  
 “ must be properly prepared to feel for ano-  
 “ ther. The description of a famine would  
 “ affect but little after a feast.”

This came too home to the unhappy poet.  
 He burst into tears ; and was departing with-  
 out being able to make any reply. My  
 master felt his distress ; tho’ he could not re-  
 ceive his play, as he knew that an audience  
 would pay no regard to his circumstances,  
 nor give up an evening’s entertainment to  
 relieve an author’s indigence ; and waiting  
 on him to the door, slipped a couple of gui-  
 neas

ne as into his hand; when it fell to my lot to change my service.

I had never experienced my own influence on the human heart so strongly, as on this occasion. The poet kissed the hand of his benefactor in a rapture too big for utterance; and forgetting for a moment all his distresses, went to a coffee-house and *changed* me to pay for his breakfast; “where I was immediately *borrowed* at the bar, by an officer, who was going to dine with his general, and wanted money to give his servants.” *Vol. I.—Page 122.*



## C H A P. XV.

CHRYSAI'S master engages in a genteel amour.

*A delicate way of refining pleasure. His mistress persuades him that she has poisoned him, and herself. His situation on bearing this. Striking proofs of medical skill with the advantage of a regular course of practice. An exemplary instance of charity and forgiveness diverts the doctors attention to the murderers.*

(CHRYSAI, after having seen several striking scenes, in the course of an extensive circulation, is at length carried to an horse-race,



220      C H R Y S A L : Or, *the*  
*race, where he is initiated in some of the mys-*  
*teries of the turfe.)*

“ It was on a sporting bet, on one of the  
“ bye-matches, that I was *lost* that evening  
“ to the nobleman, as I said, in whose pos-  
“ session I happened to remain till the end  
“ of the meeting.” *Vol. II.—Page 96.*

As it was late in the evening when my  
master arrived in *London*, he resolved to in-  
dulge himself for that night, in the embraces  
of a tender hearted female, whom he *picked*  
*up* in the street, (for he was no way nice in  
his amours,) as he walked from the inn,  
where he alight, to his own house, in order to  
stretch his legs.

Nothing more than common occurrences  
passed upon this occasion. When his lord-  
ship had made his mistress *nobly* drunk, *by*  
*the way of refining his pleasure*, the delicate  
pair went lovingly to bed together, where  
awaking about midnight, he was surprized  
to find her cold, and lifeless in his arms.  
After some fruitless efforts to move her, he  
started out of bed in a fright, and called up  
all his servants; who perceiving that she was  
not actually dead, took such pains to recover  
her, that she at length opened her eyes, and  
staring wildly around her for some moments,  
“ Where am I?” (said she) “ Are these the  
“ regions of the damn’d? For thither only  
“ can such self-murdering wretches, as I am,  
“ go.”

“go.”——Then seeing his lordship, whose curiosity had brought him to the bed-side, “and are you dead too?” (continued she, wringing her hands, and weeping most passionately) “O why did I not confine my rage to myself? Why did I add your murder to my own, to plunge my soul still deeper in perdition?”——

This surprized all present. The servants who were indifferent whether it was true or false, imagined she only raved, and doubled their efforts to bring her to herself, soothing her with expressions of tenderness, and telling her she was not dead, but would soon be very well: But my master was too nearly concerned to think so coolly of the matter.

“What is that you say?” (said he trembling in horror) “What is it you say about murder? There is no one murdered here.”

“How!” (answered she, fixing her eyes eagerly upon him) “Is it possible, that I am still alive? And that you also live? It cannot be! the poison which I swallowed this night, and in which you shared too largely, cannot have missed of its effect. But soft! its operation now begins! that pang!——oh!——that pang bespeaks the near approach of death!——O mercy!——O cry for mercy on your sins!”——

“What poison?” (interrupted he, terrified almost to distraction) “What poison  
L 3 “have

“ have I shared in ? Speak ! tell me directly, or”——

“ Spare your threats my lord,” (said she, with a composure in her looks and manner that persuaded every one present she was in her senses) “ spare your threats to a wretch, whom death will soon deliver from your power ; and forgive a crime, that proceeded from despair. Wearied of the miseries of this life, I this night resolved to put an end to it, and for that purpose, though on another pretence, procured a dose of poison from a Chymist’s apprentice, who on giving it to me, said it was sufficient to kill twenty of the strongest men alive : And this poison did I take an opportunity to put into the last bottle of wine, when you went out of the room, determined to sacrifice one man to my revenge for the injuries I had received from the sex : Though after I had done it, my heart relented ; but you insisted on my drinking, and fear of your resentment prevented me from making a discovery, that would have saved us both from this unhappy”——At these words, she fell into convulsions so strong that every one, who saw her, thought she was really in the agonies of death.

The situation of my master, at this sight, may be easily conceived. He instantly felt every pain, that poison could produce ; and  
falling

falling on the floor roar'd aloud in anguish of mind and body, lamenting his untimely fate, and confessing all the sins of his life, to the servants who stood around him.

As soon as they had raised him up, and carried him into another room, a dawn of hope arose at his finding he did not immediately die. "What!" (exclaimed he) "is every one combined against me? Am I to perish for want of assistance? Will no body even call me a physician? Perhaps I might yet be saved, were proper means applied! will no body call me a physician?"——

On his saying this every one was running to obey him, the sight of which threw him into new distress. "O wretch that I am!" (exclaimed he) "and so I am to be left alone! to perish for want even of a drop of water! is it not enough for some of you to go; and not all to desert me in this base, this barbarous manner?"——This seemed to restore them to their senses; and accordingly while some went to call the doctors, the rest staid to take care of him.

Where the carrion is, the crows will soon be gathered together. He was immediately surrounded by half the meagre faces of the faculty, (for as he had not named any one in particular, his servants to shew their care had summoned all they knew of) who taking the account he gave them of his being



poisoned for truth, proceeded instantly to practise upon him every method they had ever heard of being used in such a case, in hope that some one of them might take effect. He was cup'd, bled, and blistered; vomited, clystered, and purged, in the space of two hours; the doctors sagaciously discovering new symptoms of the poison, every new remedy they tried.

When they found that beyond their expectations he had strength enough to out-live all this, they put him into bed, and covering him up warm, to take a sweat, comforted him with hopes of his recovery, in consequence of their skill, and care.

While they waited *patiently* for this important crisis, some of them happened to think of the poor murderess, who had been neglected all this time, and now lay in a swoon, the convulsions having gone off, as her strength failed.

On hearing her name mentioned, his lordship to shew his Christian charity, and prove the sincerity of the repentance and amendment, which he vowed in case his life should be mercifully spared, desired that they would do something for the unhappy creature, if she was still alive. This was sufficient to attach their compassion and care. They answered with one voice, that it was a pity to let her perish, without even attempting to save her, and praising his lordship's goodness,  
pre-

prepared to try some experiments upon her also, if only to do something for their fee.



C H A P. XVI.

*The recovery of the murderers opens a new scene.*

*She clears up the mystery, less to the satisfaction of the doctors, than of their noble patient, who rewards her liberally for her good news; and sends them off without their errand. Reflections on some genteel matters. CHRYSAL changes his service.*

THEIR practice upon this new subject however was cut short by a success, more speedy than they desired; their first operation of bleeding bringing her directly to herself.

As soon as she perceived what had been done, and recovered strength to speak, "Good God," (said she) "what is the meaning of this? Who can have been so inhuman as to bleed me, when it is known to be ruin, in my disorder?"——

"In your disorder!" (said one of the doctors, with a contemptuous frown) "what disorder? Have you not poisoned yourself? And what is still worse, his lordship also; who now lies in the same desperate condition with you, and has from his un-

“ merited goodness directed us to take this  
 “ care of you ; though if we can save you  
 “ from this death, it must be to suffer one  
 “ more ignominious.”

“ I poison myself !” (interrupted she, raising herself up in the bed) “ I poison his  
 “ lordship ! What can you mean by this ?  
 “ I understand you not ; and am innocent,  
 “ even in thought, of any such crimes. Explain  
 “ yourself therefore ; and do not sport  
 “ with the misery of a wretched creature,  
 “ who has more real distresses than she is  
 “ able to bear, without the addition of imaginary  
 “ guilt.”——

This amazed them all. They stood looking at each other for some moments, wrapt in reflections, not the most pleasing, on the consequences which might attend their precipitation in treating his lordship in the manner they had done, in case what she said should prove true. At length on her repeating her intreaties, one of them condescended to inform her of every thing that had passed, dwelling particularly on the desperate condition his lordship had been in, and the various methods they had used to relieve him.

Weak and dispirited as you must suppose her to have been, she was scarce able to refrain from laughter at this account. “ A  
 “ desperate condition he must be in now indeed ;” (said she) “ whatever he was in  
 “ before !

“ before ! but if you will give me leave to  
“ slip on my gown and go to him, I’ll soon  
“ compleat his cure.”

This was a step so contrary to all rules of practice, that they could not permit it. On the contrary, one of them observing the impropriety of listening to the ravings of a person, whose head must certainly be distracted by the effects of the poison, they all took the hint, and were actually going to hold her down by force, in order to proceed in their experiments upon her, which you may think would not have been the more merciful, for what she had just said.

But she was delivered from this discipline, by the appearance of his lordship, who on one of his servants carrying him the pleasing news of what she said, had found strength enough to run to her, and throwing himself on the bed, “ O my dearest girl ! ” (exclaimed he, clasping his arms around her neck) “ am I not then a dead man ? Tell me ! “ tell me the truth, directly ! am I not a “ dead man ? ”——

His haggard looks, and the bandages and flannels, in which he was wrapped all over, convinced her of the truth of what the doctors had told her, he had suffered. Shocked at the thought, she held up her hands in a supplicating posture, and imploring his pardon for what she had been the involuntary cause of, informed him that she was



subject to fits, which attacked her with double violence whenever she drank to any excess, as his lordship had compelled her to do that night, much, he must have been sensible, against her inclination had she dared to refuse him; and that when she was in those fits, which lasted till the effects of the liquour went off, she was apt to rave, and speak every extravagance and inconsistency that could come into a disordered head.

The manner in which she spoke left not the least room for doubt. All his fears were instantly removed, his joy at which obliterated the remembrance of every thing he had suffered in mind and body, and he not only forgave her, but also made her an handsome present in recompence for her happy news.

But his doctors met with a very different treatment. He reviled them in the severest terms, for their ignorance and presumption in putting him to such torture, and tearing his constitution by such violent means, before they were certain of his ailment; and without permitting them to alledge in their vindication his assertions of what he felt, and intreaties not to leave any thing unattempted, that they thought might possibly relieve him, ordered them to be turned out of doors, without giving them a farthing for all their trouble.

I have seen that you were surprized at his lordship's indelicacy, and disregard to his health,

health, in having an amour with a creature in so low a state of infamy and wretchedness, as to walk the streets to offer herself to casual prostitution ; as well as at her expressing herself in a manner so much above her appearance, and circumstances. But the least acquaintance with the world would easily account for both.

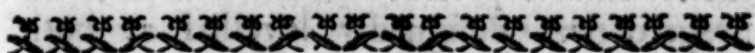
When once a woman falls from chastity, the characteristick virtue of her sex, the descent to this lowest degree of human misery is natural, and seldom, very seldom fails to come of course. The kept-mistress, who this day shines in brocade and jewels, and rattles about in her chariot, will in a few months spend the night in the streets, for want of an habitation to hide her head, and without cloaths to shelter her from the inclemencies of the weather, when the novelty, that first recommended her is worn off ; *for no prosperity that is not established on virtue can last.* Theirs indeed is of all the most fleeting ; the vice which is their support affecting their own conduct by example, and making them lavish profusely, what they get from profusion.

Such had been the case of this female. She had been entitled by birth and education to better hopes ; but vice had blasted all, and left her only the reflection of what she might have been, to aggravate her present wretchedness.

As

As to him ! his health possibly was in a state not worthy of regard ! and for his delicacy ! the indiscriminate vague intercourse of the sexes effectually destroys that, as well as the sentimental attachment, which refines the desire of rational beings, and distinguishes it from the gross appetite of brute animals, so that in general nothing farther than the gratification of that appetite is now sought ; and as that can be effected by any one object, as well as another, whether it is found in a palace or a brothel makes no difference, with those, who profess themselves men of pleasure. The sex is all they seek, without regard to any qualifications ; and consequently, when their appetites are gratified, they desert the objects of them with the same indifference, as they took them.

But to return to my master. It was some time, as you may imagine, before he recovered the effects of this affair ; but I remained not with him so long. The doctors, in revenge for the treatment they had met with, blazed it abroad, with the addition of every ridiculous circumstance they could invent. This brought all his acquaintances to have a laugh at him upon the occasion ; to one of whom he *lost* me that afternoon on a bet, at a race, between two of the *maggots*, which they found in the nuts they cracked after dinner.



C H A P. XVII.

*CHRYSAI's master goes to be admitted into an extraordinary society. Some reflections not suited to the taste of the times. Rise of this society. A description of a monastery, with an account of its members, and of some of its rules.*

**T**HE next morning after I came into the possession of my new master, he set out upon a party of pleasure of a most extraordinary nature. This was to be admitted into a society, formed of a number of persons, of the first distinction, in burlesque imitation of the religious societies, which are instituted in other countries.

I have already told you, that I shall not give any opinion in religious matters. But whether the original institution of such societies was right or not, as the motive of them was the worship of the Deity, any attempt to turn them into ridicule most certainly must be wrong; the mind of man seldom being acute or attentive enough to distinguish between matters, which to appearance are so intimately connected, as the mode of worship, and the object of it; but generally involving either in the disregard affecting the other.



other. In the present instance indeed, the disregard was designedly levelled at both alike.

To give you a proper notion of the scene in which my master was going to act a capital part, it is necessary to trace the whole from its original.

A person of a flighty imagination, and who possessed a fortune that enabled him to pursue those flights, cloyed with common pleasures, and ambitious of distinguishing himself among his companions, had resolved to try if he could not strike out something new, that should at the same time please his own taste, and do honour to his genius.

The meer gratifications of sense, in their utmost extent, not answering his design, he had recourse to the assistance of imagination to enhance them. The great *butt*, against which men of pleasure play off all their wit is Religion. Their reasons, for a practice so gross, are obvious. As the voice of conscience will sometimes intrude upon them so as to pall their highest pleasures, in the very moment of enjoyment, their first endeavour is to silence it, which they find by experience cannot be done so effectually by any other method, as this of taking off the respect paid to Religion, from which conscience borrows the terrors, that make its admonitions so unwellcome. Beside, they think it shews their superiority over the rest of mankind to laugh  
at

at what they are afraid of; as it is also convenient for their character of wit, to exert it on topicks, where it is safe from being rivaled, by men of real understanding.

These weighty considerations determined him to season his scheme as high as he could with impiety, in order to make it be the better relished. Accordingly, after due deliberation on a matter of such moment, he at length hit upon a plan, that pleased him.

In the middle of a large lake upon his estate, there was an island, the natural beauties of whose situation had been heightened by every improvement of art. On this island he erected a building, exactly on the model of the monasteries, which he had seen in other countries; and to make the resemblance compleat, there was not a vice, that he had ever heard imputed to the inhabitants of them, for practising which he did not make provision in his. The cellars were stored with the choicest wines; the larders with the delicacies of every climate; and the *cells* were fitted up, for all the purposes of lasciviousness, for which proper objects were also provided.

Thus far the ridicule, however criminal in itself, may seem to have been designed only against those societies of human institution: But it was beneath his genius and spirit to stop here. Nothing less would satisfy him, than to attack the very essentials of the Religion

ligion established by the laws of his country, and acknowledged by every serious person in it, to be divine.

For this pious purpose, when every thing was prepared for their reception, his next care was to find a fraternity proper for the place. But in this, his rank, and course of life made him not long at a loss. He selected from among his intimates a number equal to that of those, who had been at the first chosen to inculcate the Religion, which he designed to ridicule, whose names they assumed, as he with equal modesty and piety did that of the divine author of it: And to supply any decrease in this number by death, or desertion from the terrours of reflection, he instituted an inferiour order of as many more, chosen also with the greatest caution and regard to the latitude of their principles, their fortunes, and mirthful accomplishments.

The probationary office of these latter was to attend upon their superiours in the celebration of their mysteries, which were all performed in the chapel of the monastery, where no other servants were ever permitted to enter, on the most common occasion, as the very *decorations* of it would in a great measure have betrayed their secrets, the ceiling being covered with emblems and devices too gross to require explanation to the meanest capacity; and the walls painted with the *pourtraits* of those whose names and characters

acters they assumed, represented in attitudes, and actions, horrible to imagination.

Nor was their care to keep their mysteries impenetrably secret confined to this exclusion of common servants. The diffidence of conscious guilt made them even distrust each other, till bound to secrecy by oaths, and imprecations, receiving their force; from the Religion thus abused by them: An absurdity common among men associated for the most flagitious purposes.

But strong as the power of superstition is over weak and wicked minds, (for nothing but the grossest superstition could make them think oaths in such circumstances binding!) their secrecy was secured by a still stronger motive, which was fear.

They were sensible that even suspicion of such vices would for ever exclude them from the society of all those, whom in despite of themselves, they could not help holding in respect; and that so outrageous an insult upon the laws was liable to punishment from the secular power, though they might by their interest evade the direct effects of which, yet the imputation would make them so obnoxious to the people in general, that they could no longer hope to enjoy any of the lucrative employments of the state, if their resentment did not arise still higher, and make them take that punishment into their own hands! and these fears prevented the secrets being divulged even by such as had resolution



tion enough to desert the society; as they imagined the stain could never be so effectually expunged, as to secure them from those consequences.

The rites of this society, and the ceremonies observed upon admission into it will be best explained by the account of what I saw my master perform on this occasion, when he was a candidate for the higher order, having already served his noviciate in the lower.



### CH A P. XVIII.

**CHRYSA L's master arrives at the monastery.**

*The manner of his being admitted into the society. Character of his competitor. The method he took to revenge the society's injustice in preferring CHRYSA L's master to him. The mirth of the company disturbed by the entrance of THE DEVIL, just as he was invoked by CHRYSA L's master. The effect of such a visitor upon the company. The DEVIL fixes upon CHRYSA L's master in particular, and makes him squeak.*

**I**T was about four o'clock in the afternoon when my master arrived at the verge of the lake, where he no sooner made the concerted signal, than a boat was sent to ferry him over.

On

On his landing in the island, he went to the monastery where he found the society just sitting down to dinner, at which he took his place among them. When they had made a short meal, and drank their spirits up to a proper pitch, they retired to their respective cells, to prepare for the solemnity they were going to celebrate. My master then clad in a milk-white robe of the finest linnen, that flowed loosely round him, repaired at the tolling of a bell, to the chapel, the scene of all their mysterious rites, and knocking gently thrice at the door, it was opened to him, to the sound of soft, and solemn musick.

On his entrance he made a most profound obeisance, and advancing slowly toward a table, that stood against the wall, in the upper end of the chapel, as soon as he came to the rails, by which it was surrounded, he fell upon his knees, and making a profession of his principles, nearly in the words, but with the most gross perversion of the sense of the articles of faith of the religion established in the country, demanded admission within the rails, the peculiar station of the upper order, where the superiour and eleven of the fraternity (the twelfth place was vacant, and now to be filled up) stood arrayed in the habits of those, whose names and characters they profaned by their assumption.

When

When he had finished, another candidate advanced in the like manner, and making his profession also preferred the same claim; as there were more who had a right to do, but discouraged by the superiour merit of these two, they had declined their pretensions for this time.

The brotherhood having heard the competitors with attention, retired to the table, and kneeling around it, the superiour repeated a prayer, in the same strain and manner with the *profession* of the candidates, *to the Being whom they served* to direct their choice to him of the two most worthy of his service.

The superiour then proceeded to take the suffrages of the rest, with the same mimic solemnity; when my master being found to have the majority, his election was exultingly attributed to immediate inspiration, and he was accordingly admitted within the rails, where he received *the name and character*, which he was to bear in the society, in a manner not proper to be described, every the most sacred rite and ceremony of Religion being profaned, all the prayers and hymns of praise appointed for the worship of the Deity burlesqued by a perversion to the horrid occasion.

In this manner the evening was wasted till supper-time, when they sat down to a banquet in the chapel, in honour of the occasion, at which nothing that the most refined luxury, the most lascivious imagination could suggest

suggest to kindle loose desire, and provoke and gratify appetite was wanting, both the superiours, and the inferiours, (who were permitted to take their places at the lower end of the table, as soon as they had served in the banquet) vying with each other in loose songs and dissertations of such gross lewdness, and daring impiety, as despair may be supposed to dictate to the damn'd, in both which, my master shone so unrival'd as to bear down the superiour sprightliness, wit, and humour of all the rest; and compensate for the want of every companionable merit.

But while they were in the height of their festivity, an affair happened, that interrupted it for a time, and shewed their resolution, particularly that of my master, in a proper light.

The person, who had that day been his competitor for the honour of admission into the higher order of the society, possessed the qualifications, which he wanted, in the most eminent degree. He had such a flow of spirits, that it was impossible ever to be a moment dull in his company. His wit gave charms to every subject he spoke upon; and his humour displayed the foibles of mankind in such colours, as to put even folly out of countenance.

But the same vanity, which had first made him ambitious of entering into this society, only because it was composed of persons of a rank



rank superiour to his own in life, and still kept him in it, tho' upon acquaintance he despised themselves, sullied all these advantages. His spirits were often stretched to extravagance to over-power competition. His humour was debased into buffoonery; and his wit was so prostituted to the lust of applause, that he would sacrifice his best friend for a scurvy jest; and wound the heart of him, whom he would at that very moment hazard his life and fortune to serve, only to raise a laugh; in which he was also assisted by a peculiar archness of disposition, and an unlucky expertness at carrying his *jest*s into practice, as he proved upon this occasion.

Though he disdained to decline the late competition, as the others did, he had been well aware that my master's higher rank in life would carry the point in dispute against him; for which injustice he resolved to revenge himself in the most signal manner.

For this purpose he had contrived the night before, to bring into his cell a great *Baboon* which he had provided for the occasion. When the brotherhood retired to their cells after dinner as I have told you, to prepare for the ceremony, he availed himself of the office of keeper of the chapel, which he then filled, to convey this creature, dressed up in the phantastick garbe, in which childish imagination cloaths devils, into the chapel, where he shut him up in a large chest, that stood there to hold the ornaments,  
and

and utensils of the table, when the society was away. To the spring of the lock of this chest he fastened a cord, which he drew under the carpet that was on the floor to his own seat, and there brought the end of it through an hole, made for the purpose, in such a manner that he could readily find it; and by giving it a pull, open the chest, and let the *Baboon* loose, whenever he pleased, without being perceived by any of the rest of the company.

Accordingly, when they were all in the height of their mirth, on my master's kneeling down, and with hands and eyes raised toward Heaven repeating an invocation, in the perverted phrase of Holy Writ, to the Being whom they served, to come among them, and receive their adorations in person, he pulled the cord, and let the animal loose, who glad to be delivered from his confinement gave a sudden spring upon the middle of the table.

The effect, which the sight of such a visitor had upon them, may be better conceived than expressed. Their attention had been so fixed upon what my master was saying, that they perceived not from whence he came; and his appearing so critically at the invocation, and in such a shape, made them conclude he was *the Being invoked*.

Terrified out of their senses by this thought, they all roared out with one voice, *The Devil!*

*the Devil!* and starting from their seats made directly toward the door, tumbling over one another, and over-setting every thing in their way.

In the height of this uproar and confusion, *the Baboon* frightened at the effects of their fear, happened to leap upon my master's shoulders, as he lay sprawling on the floor, who turning about his head and feeling the shock, saw the animal grinning horribly at him, and concluded the Devil had obeyed his summons in good earnest, and come to carry him bodily away.

Driven as he was to despair, by this thought, he strove however, in the instinctive impulse of self-preservation, to shake off the invader; but he, instead of loosing his hold, on his repeated efforts, only clung to him the closer, clasping his paws around his neck, and chattering with spight at his ear. This compleated the caitiff's distress. Every shadow of spirit failed him, and conscious guilt suggesting to him the meaning of this unintelligible jargon, he attempted in the blindness of his fear to move the very Devil to pity, by his pathetick wailings, and supplications.

“Spare me, gracious Devil!” (said he)  
 “spare a wretch, who never was sincerely  
 “your servant! I sinned only from vanity of  
 “being in the fashion! thou knowest I never  
 “have been half so wicked, as I pretended;  
 “never

“ never have been able to commit the thousandth part of the vices, which I have boasted of. Take not then the advantage of that vanity; but judge me only from my actions. I knew not that thou wouldst have come, or I should never have invoked thee! leave me therefore, and go to those, who are more truly devoted to thy service. I am but half a sinner. My conscience always flew in my face when I committed any crime! my heart gave the lie to my tongue, when I gloried in my vices; and I trembled at the damnation I affected to brave! O spare me therefore, at least for this time, till I have served thee better. I am as yet but half a sinner.”





## C H A P. XIX.

*The DEVIL is degraded to a BABOON, and his appearance well accounted for, which restores the mirth and courage of the company, and particularly of CHRYSA L's master, who exerts himself to recover his character. The appearance of the be-deviled BABOON is traced next day to his introducer, who at the instance of CHRYSA L's master is expelled the society for presuming to ridicule their rites. Farther consequences of this affair make the superiour break up his monastery, and build a church.*

**W**HILE my master was making this essay of his eloquence upon *the Baboon*, the person who had brought him there took the opportunity of the consternation the whole company was in, to open one of the windows unperceived by them for the animal to make his escape, which he no sooner saw, than he made directly to it, giving my master an happy release.

Before he could get clear off though, one of the company, who was bolder than the rest, having mustered resolution to raise his head, got a full view of him, and perceiving what he was, just as my master concluded his

his

his supplications, "Your prayers are heard!" (said he, starting up, and speaking as soon as a burst of laughter gave him utterance) "your prayers are heard for this time; and that Devil of a great *He-baboon*, that's just gone out of the window despising *half a sinner*, has spared you, till you are fitter for his service."——

At hearing these words, they all arose from the floor, where they had lain sprawling on top of one another, and looking in amazement, at him who had spoke them, "Courage, my friends!" (said he) "this is but a false alarm! our *master* is not so ready to come for us when we call him, or we should none of us all be here now. How a *Baboon* though should come here to scare us all out of our little wits in such a manner, the Devil may tell you, if he will, for I cannot; but I'll swear I saw one go out of that window."——

"And I'll swear too, that I saw him come in at it;" (replied the author of the mischief, who saw no way to escape detection, but by preventing farther enquiry by this bold lie) "as I just then happened to look about to see from whence the wind came, that blew upon my poll."——

This eclclaircissement satisfied them all! they instantly set the room to rights, and plaistering up their broken shins and noses, sat down to conclude their carousal, re-

suming their former strain, in which they all exerted themselves in an uncommon manner, to wipe off the disgrace of their late *squeaking*, particularly my master, who *out-did his usual out-doing*, in profaneness, blasphemy, and wickedness of every kind, to recover his character, and convince them he was more than *half a sinner*.

They held in this hand, till nature sunk under the fatigue, when they retired to sleep off their debauch, in their *cells*, where, as I said, proper provision had been made for them, to reduce the theory of the day into practice, in the intervals of rest.

Though the affair of the *Baboon* had passed off so cleverly while their spirits were in such a flurry, when they came to enquire more coolly into it next day, the whole trick came out. It had been impossible to convey him into the monastery, without the privity of some of the servants, who had all so often *felt the jests* of this gentleman, that they were glad of an opportunity of being revenged upon him now, by making the discovery.

This account, confirmed by some circumstances in his behaviour, which they had not attended to at the time, plainly pointing out the guilty person, the superiours adjourned directly to the chapel to consult how they should proceed on so delicate an occasion. For though they had always highly approved

ed of such *wit*, when *practised* upon others, they looked upon the application of it to themselves in the most heinous light, especially in such an instance as this, the consequences of which had exposed them to the contempt of each other, by detecting their *weakness*, and shewing that the guilt in which they gloried was only feigned.

Mortifying as this was to their vanity, the thought however that the case was general, afforded them some consolation. However, to remedy the effect of this, and prevent a repetition of the like disgrace, it was proposed, after mature deliberation, and much learned argument on the question, to bury what was past, by a solemn act of amnesty, and make a special law, whose observation should be enforced *by an oath*, that no member should ever after presume to attempt exercising his wit upon the society, in any manner, or by any means whatsoever; on taking which oath, and asking pardon upon his knees, at the door of the chapel, the offender should be forgiven.

To this proposal, they all assented except my master, who for private reasons thought the latter part of it much too mild for so flagrant a crime. He had long cherished a secret grudge against the other, who not only often pointed his wit against him, in a manner that he could not digest nor knew how to resent, it being as polite as it was



keen, but also put him constantly to the expence of double wickedness, the only qualification in which he could possible shine, to avoid being totally eclipsed by him : His desire of revenge also was strongest on this occasion, as he had suffered the deepest disgrace.

Accordingly he exerted all his eloquence, two shew *the enormity of the crime of attempting to turn any of the rites and ceremonies established by the laws of the society into ridicule* ; the letting of which escape without adequate punishment, he said, would argue weakness and want of spirit in them, and must end in the ruin of their authority ; for which weighty reasons he proposed that the offender should be directly expelled the society in form, as the only effectual way to vindicate their dignity, and prevent others from offering it the like insult for the future.

This gave the affair a new turn. They all took fire at the thought of their dignity's being insulted, and expelled him that moment, without even waiting to hear him in his own defence. But he soon had the satisfaction of seeing himself amply avenged.

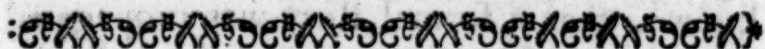
The care they took to keep every thing they did secret, had long awoke the curiosity of the neighbourhood, who were the more severe in their guesses, the less able they were to guess right. But the affair of the *Baboon*, whom the servants got sight of, before

fore he could be caught, and whether misled by his dress, or misrepresenting by design, gave out to be *the Devil*, was no sooner known, than a formal story was propagated over the whole country, that the end of their meeting was to worship the Devil, to whom this chapel was dedicated, and who had *often* been seen among them, in variety of shapes.

Scandal always meets easy credit. The story was believed by many, and repeated by more as if they believed it, never losing any thing in the repetition ; till such an universal alarm was raised among the people (who are content to infringe the precepts of Religion, without denying its authority) that the superiour, whose seat was in the neighbourhood, found it necessary to dissolve the society, and effacing every trace of it, convert the building to the better use of a pleasure-house, in which he entertained all his neighbours in general, whenever he was in the country : Beside which, he also built a church, on an eminence near his house, that answered the double purpose, of convincing the populace of his regard to Religion, and of making a beautiful termination, to a vista which he had just cut through a wood, in his park.

I have anticipated these circumstances to satisfy your curiosity ; as I have also omitted many, and softened more particulars in

this account, which were too horrid to have been represented in their proper colours.



## C H A P. XX.

*A farther account of the rules of the convent ; with some striking instances of æconomy. A seeming inconsistency accounted for, from a principle not sufficiently understood. Some remarkable effects of vanity. Reason of the abuse of wealth.*

**Y**OU are astonished how such scenes of debauchery and excess could be supported, either by the fortune of the entertainer, or the constitutions of his guests ; but this shall be explained.

To prevent satiety or fatigue, these meetings were never protracted beyond a week at a time ; nor held oftener than twice in a year ; by which frugality of pleasure, they were always returned to, with the keenness of novelty : And as for the expence of them, that was defrayed jointly by the whole community ; (the superiour contributing nothing more, than any other member, except the first cost of building the *convent*, which he thought himself amply recompensed for, by the honour of having struck out the plan ;) and regulated by the strictest æconomy ; the  
slaves

slaves of their lusts being sent back to the brothels, from whence they had been brought; and the servants of their luxury discharged, at the end of every meeting; and no more retained for the rest of the year, than an old man and woman who took care of the place.

To you, who have supported the dignity of your nature, by preferring the pleasures of that reason, which was given to distinguish man from brutes, to those of sense, which they enjoy in common with him, the picture of this whole scene must appear *over-charged*, and irreconcilable with the great principles of human action, which always propose some *good*, either present or future, however the judgement may err in the thing proposed. But more acquaintance with life would solve this difficulty to you.

The general motive for attempting to turn Religion into ridicule has been already explained. But as some are seen to give into this practice, who seem to cultivate their reason with most success; and whose actions, and even inclinations appear not to have the remotest tendency contrary to moral virtue, it may be proper to account for such an exception.

The first principle of action, impressed by nature on every thing that lives, is *self-preservation*. From this, *brute* animals, which *by necessity* proceed regularly in the course prescribed for them, never swerve: But the



rational animal, man, bewildered in his own imaginations, by the abuse of that *liberty*, which was given him to enhance the merit of his obedience to the dictates of *reason*, often substitutes another in its place, by whose impulse he acts in direct opposition to it.

This is *vanity*; the real source of that ambition, which courts danger, and plunges with open eyes into destruction, however speciously it may be disguised under the pompous titles of love of glory, and regard to the publick good; as well as of most of the extravagancies, and absurdities, which puzzle superficial observers, and make them presumptuously impeach as a defect in the work of nature, their own neglect, and perversion of its laws.

A particular enquiry into the effects of this *supposititious* principle, many of which, as I said, are blazoned as the brightest virtues, while more are acknowledged to be the most atrocious crimes; or how nearly such virtues and crimes, proceeding thus from the same source, may be allied, though curious and interesting in itself, is not necessary here. It is sufficient to observe, that its power is able to break the force of habit, reconcile contradictions, and confound the essential differences of things; to cope with *prejudice*, and over-rule the *infirmities* of nature.

This

This it is, for instance, that makes the *constitutional* coward, who trembles at the thought of danger, and would see his country ruined, rather than draw his sword in its defence, *fight duels* for a doubtful punctilio of empty ceremony; the *superstitious* wretch, who finds *omens*, in *spilled salt*, and *crossed straws*, and *sees Goblins and Devils* in the dark, profess infidelity, ridicule Providence, and dare the wrath of Heaven, by insults and bravadoes; and lastly, this it is, that makes the hoary Sage, whose life has been regulated by the strictest principles of morality and religion, while passion might have rebelled against them, commence Libertine in the impotence of old age, and glory in vices he has lost the power to practise. Of the justice of these remarks, the members of this society, of which vanity was the cement, as it had been the origin, afforded the most glaring proofs.

You wonder what there could be to be vain of, in such an association! but you do not reflect, that vanity is never the result of real worth. The false glare of publick estimation reflects it from the vilest and most reproachful objects.

The institutor of this society was *admired* for every polite accomplishment, every power of pleasing in conversation; and the first set he chose were all of the same cast. This, with their rank and fortunes, and above all, the

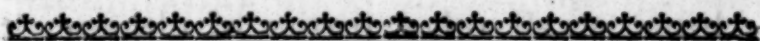
the mystery of the institution, which set curiosity on fire, and gave imagination room to form the most flattering ideas of it, made admission into it, an object of universal ambition, as it seemed a proof of every member's meriting the same character; and when once admitted, a vicious fear of ridicule made too many ashamed to quit it; and even they, who did, were precluded from discovering any thing that might deter others, by the secrecy to which they were sworn.

There is one thing more, which from the particular circumstances of your own life affects you more than any other, in this account. This is the folly and ingratitude of lavishing the blessing of wealth to the dishonour of the donor; and with so little regard to its real use. But this, as has been the case in other instances, proceeds from want of better acquaintance with life.

It has been remarked by travellers, that in those parts of the earth, where the blessings of nature are bestowed with greatest liberality, the people seem least sensible of them; and are sunk in the grossest vice; as if reason and virtue were incompatible with the good things of this world.

The reason of this remark holds with respect to wealth in other countries. Provided to profusion with every thing they want, the rich look no farther than to the gratification of their appetites and passions; as the  
means

means to procure which are in their possession, they acknowledge no obligation to the power, which first gave, and still preserves the enjoyment of them ; but on the contrary, affect to shew their independance, by prostituting it to purposes, directly contrary to his declared pleasure ; and this causes that abuse of wealth, which generally marrs the blessing, and makes the gift of it so dangerous.



C H A P. XXI.

*Account of the members of the society. The history of the superiour. The particular qualifications by which he arose in life. Success in a private instance encourages him to try his talents, in an higher sphere, from which he soon descends with disgrace. A striking inconsistency in his character.*

**I** SEE you desire to have some account of the several members of so extraordinary a society. When the great lines which distinguish the characters of mankind, are marked by virtues, or even by superiour abilities, that dazzle superficial observation, by the splendour of their effects, and pass for such, however different in the tendency of their exertions, the delineation affords pleasure ;  
but



but on the contrary, where those lines are all distorted by vice and folly ; and distinguished from each other only by different modes and degrees of them, the contemplation is a pain ; and to paint them a task so disagreeable, that nothing but an impartial regard to truth could make it be undertaken. However your curiosity shall be gratified.

As the *convent* was dedicated to pleasure, you may imagine that play made a part of their entertainment. Contrary indeed to the scheme of all other parties of pleasure, it was not the first object of their meeting ; and only served to fill up the intervals between other pleasures, which nature without some respite could not support in such excess. The circulation however, even in this *piddling* for meer amusement, gave me an opportunity of taking a view of all their characters ; such of which as contained any thing worthy of your notice, for you must not expect it from them all, I will give you some general sketches of.

As the looks of a man are generally a comment on his heart, I will place the whole company in your view, as I have done on other occasions, to assist you in forming a proper notion of their characters. At the head of the table sits the superiour. You see every eye is expressively fixed upon him, in admiration at the vivacity, humour, and wit in all he says, while by an art peculiarly  
happy,

happy, he alone seems unconscious of his own preheminance.

These talents, which from the intoxication of present applause, are much oftener of prejudice than advantage to the possessor, by diverting from more solid pursuits, proved the foundation of his exalted rank and fortune ; because always directed by the deepest and most delicate address.

The first instance, in which this address was displayed, was in his own family. He had a distant relation who had spent his youth in such busy scenes, as left not time for his imagination to wander in search of amusement. To a mind accustomed to be wound up to such a pitch, the charms of a conversation like his were a relaxation, irresistibly engaging. He insinuated himself insensibly into his favour, and by seeming to have nothing in view, but his pleasure, led him as he pleased himself, not only into all the lengths of his own libertinism, so as to be a member of this society, when the decline of life, at least, should have suggested more serious thoughts ; but also at his death to reward his complaisance with a much larger portion of his fortune, than he had any claim to, from consanguinity or the preference of reason.

Such success encouraged his ambition to higher attempts. Introduced by the same qualifications to the acquaintance of *the great*,  
he

he not only gained their favour by them, but also imposed them upon them for abilities of an higher class so far, that being secure of his subserviency to their designs, they admitted him to a share of their power.

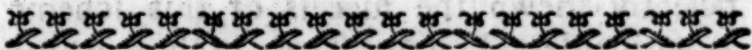
But in this he had deceived himself, as well as them; as he found to their disappointment, and his own extream confusion, upon the very first tryal of his political talents, when he shewed in the strongest light the difference between the abilities requisite to raise a laugh, and rule a nation.

He had sense enough however to see his mistake, before it had involved him in any consequences, from which he could not recede without danger as well as disgrace; and prudently sacrificing his ambition to his safety, he turned off all with a laugh, and returned to the enjoyment of those pleasures, for which nature seemed to have so particularly designed him. Whether that enjoyment is as sincere and undisturbed though, as should appear from his looks and conduct, is a point not so certain, as you may be apt to imagine.

The principles, on which this society was originally instituted, and from which it has never deviated, *the professed ridicule of moral Virtue and Religion*, should seem to have proceeded from an utter disbelief of a Deity; or at least, a fearless defiance of his power; but contrary to this, there starts not at his  
own

own shadow, a more abject slave to superstition, and all its foolish fears, than he was at the time of his instituting it, and still remains.

Such an inconsistency requires explanation to you, whose notions of life are formed solely from rational speculation.



C H A P. XXII.

*Continuation of the history of the superiour.*

*The inconsistency in his character accounted for. The reason of his being sent early to travel for education. Political principles all necessary to be attended to, in a tutor. The method and effect of his tutor's care to instruct him in Religion. A frightful story gives rise to a frightful dream, which is interrupted still more frightfully. A tremendous apparition terrifies him into a swoon. Account of the apparition.*

THE political principles of his family being in avow'd opposition to their Sovereign, the earliest care was taken to instil the same into him; and the ripeness of his parts and genius flattered them with a promise of his future consequence in the state.

For this purpose, before reason should have time to be convinced by experience of the injustice, and danger of such designs, he was sent



sent abroad to be educated in a country, where every object should concur to prejudice him against the laws and constitution of his own, and the opportunity of personal intercourse confirm his attachment to him, whose interest he was intended to promote.

The publick conduct of his life has sufficiently shewn the success of this scheme ; as an incidental circumstance in the execution of it will also account for the inconsistencies in his private character.

The religious principles established in the country, whither he was thus sent for education ; and the political ones, it was designed he should assist to establish at home, were so intimately and essentially connected, that it was impossible to find a tutor for him sufficiently attached to the latter, to answer the purpose of his family, who was not also at least secretly inclined to, even if he did not openly profess, the former.

But this made no difficulty. Religion is in reality the thing least thought of, however pompously it may be professed in political schemes. They scrupled not therefore to commit his tender mind to the influence of such an one, regardless what impressions he might make upon it, beside those they desired : An opportunity which he did not fail to take advantage of.

Accordingly, as soon as the tutor and his pupil were settled in the place of their designation,

nation, the former began his design, by displaying on every occasion the excellence and importance of the ceremonies and rites of the Religion professed there, as the objects most likely to strike the levity of youth, always complaining with a contemptuous concern of the want of such in that of his own country; not chusing to speak more directly at first, for fear of giving him any alarm.

But artful as this method was, he had the disappointment to see, it did not succeed so well as he could wish. Though from the manner of his pupil's earliest education, it was easy enough to sink his own Religion in his opinion, yet some circumstances rendered the raising of any other in its place, a matter of more difficulty, than might have been obviously apprehended. His natural quickness and turn for ridicule made him see every thing in the most disadvantageous light, at the first glance, at the same time that his dissipation and levity prevented his attending to the abstruser arguments, often necessary to establish the credit of matters of such importance beyond the reach of rational doubt; so that all the pains his tutor was piously taking to enlarge his faith, threatened to work the contrary effect, of making him an infidel.

Alarmed at this, the tutor, whose bigotted credulity had swallowed every fiction of superstition, had always some miraculous story

story of a *judgement* or *apparition* ready to refute the scoffs of his pupil, and confirm the truth of whatever he himself advanced. The constant repetition of such tales, which he plainly showed his own belief of, insensibly made such an impression on his pupil's imagination, as perswaded him of their possibility at least, if he was not absolutely convinced of the truth of every thing in proof of which they were alledged; and filled him with fears, for which a good foundation had before been laid in the nursery.

When his mind was thus prepared to catch at every terrour, his tutor took him one day to see the exhibition of one of those miracles, which are said to be wrought at the shrine of a contested saint; and which really weaken the credit of the Religion, they were devised to support.

The absurdity was too striking to escape his observation. He turned it into the most poignant ridicule, in spite of all his tutor's pains to defend it; who finding that his arguments had no effect, had recourse to his usual proof of an *apparition*, which he dressed up in every colour and circumstance of horror, to make it have the greater weight.

His pupil took not more than usual notice of the matter, while light and company diverted his thoughts; but when he went to bed, and found himself alone, and in the dark, the whole flashed upon him in all its ter-

rours,

rours, heightened in every instance, by the liveliness of his own imagination.

What he felt in such a situation may easier be conceived than expressed. He covered up his head with the cloaths; and lay swearing and trembling, till his mind was wearied with dwelling on the same thoughts, and he sunk into a kind of slumber.

But this was far from giving him relief. He was no sooner asleep, than imagination, now in her own empire, placed him, in the midst of the scene, which had just before been so elaborately described to him, by his tutor, from the contemplation of which he was delivered only to suffer still more severely; being awakened by sounds uncouth enough to startle at such a time, the most resolute mind unacquainted with them.

Such a continuation realized all the horrors of his dream. He started up; and turning in the instinctive curiosity of affright to that part of the room, from whence the sounds still continued to come, saw four glaring eye-balls fixed upon him, at the same time that a voice distinctly articulated, but in a tremendous tone, and language which he did not understand, thundered directly in his ear.

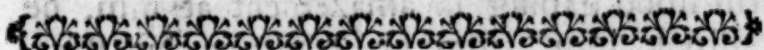
The darkness, which prevented his seeing the bodies, to which those eyes belonged, and his ignorance of the import of the sounds, only added to his fright by giving room to imagina-



imagination, not only to form the most horrible conceptions of them, but also to apprehend them still more horrible than he could conceive. He was not able to support such an attack ; but giving one helpless shriek, sunk back in a swoon.

His tutor, who lay in the next room, and had been awakened by the same sounds, but was not so much terrified at them, both because his mind was not so well prepared for terrors, and that he was acquainted with their cause, heard him shriek, and knowing his voice, ran to him, imagining he was engaged in a conflict, in which he might want assistance, with the *cats*, which he heard in his room ; for from two of those animals, which finding the window open, had chosen it for the scene of their amours, had those dreadful sounds proceeded.

## C H A P.



C H A P. XXIII.

*Continuation. Behaviour of the tutor on finding his pupil in a swoon. He recovers; and terrifies his tutor by mistaking him for a saint. Charity begins at home. The tutor sagaciously guesses at the meaning of the mistake; and piously resolves to improve it. The pupil's full and true account of the apparition, with the tutor's honest addition to it. His repentance, and conversion. His tutor moderates his zeal for weighty reasons. He relapses; and his tutor for private reasons divulges the whole affair. The method he took to invalidate the story.*

YOU may judge how he was affected at seeing the person, upon whom all his hopes of wealth and preferment were founded, in such a situation. Awkard at the best, he now knew not how to attempt giving him any assistance, nor had even the presence of mind to call any one who could, so great was his embarrassment and confusion. Nature however soon delivered him from his distress, and restored his hopes, by the recovery of his pupil.

As soon as he came a little to himself, he stared wildly round him for some moments,

and then fixing his eyes upon his tutor, who still stood gaping in amazement at him, he mistook him, from his being in his shirt, for the Saint that ran in his head, his imagination still continuing the former scene, and holding up his hands in a suppliant posture, as he lay trembling on his back, “ O “ mercy, gracious Saint ! ” (said he) “ Have “ mercy on my youth ! never will I again “ presume to ridicule any of the sacred rites “ of Religion ! never will I admit a doubt “ of any thing it commands me to believe ! “ O mercy ! mercy. ” — Saying which words he fainted away again.

This address, one word of which the tutor did not understand, threw him into a fright almost as great as that of his pupil. He stood for some time stupified by astonishment, till the cold reminding him that he was in his shirt, care for his own health conquered every other concern, and made him go to put on his cloaths before he attempted to do any thing for the other.

While he was dressing himself, he considered what his pupil had said, with rather more attention than his fear had permitted before, and recollecting the subject of their conversation the preceding evening, concluded that Heaven had made use of some supernatural means to subdue his infidelity, the impression of which remaining still upon his mind had occasioned his mistaking him in  
the

the manner he did, for a Saint; (for that he should be terrified to that degree by the screaming of the cats, never came into his head) and piously resolved to contribute his assistance to the deception by taking no notice that he had been with him before, or even denying it, if he saw occasion.

With this intention, he returned to his pupil, determined though not to disclose his suspicion, till the other should make some discovery to direct him more certainly how to proceed.

His pupil, who was just come to himself, knew him directly now he was dressed, and catching his hand eagerly as soon as he came within his reach, "O my dearest, my best friend!" (said he pressing it to his lips) "What have I suffered since I saw you?" "How dearly have I paid for the profaneness, and infidelity of which you have so often reprov'd me, with pious and paternal care. But never will I be guilty of the like again. I resign myself implicitly to your direction; and will from this hour believe every thing you require me."—

His tutor, after giving him some spiritual comfort, and encouraging his perseverance in this pious resolution, desired to know what had been the happy occasion of it, to which the other answered, that *some little time after he went to bed, the room was sudden-*



*ly enlightened in a manner not to be described, when the apparition, of which he had given him an account the evening before, stood before him wrapped in blue flames, and breathing smook and sulphur; and calling to him in a voice that appalled his soul, denounced Heaven's vengeance against his infidelity, which he was just going to put in execution, when the holy Saint, whose miracles he had so impiously turned into ridicule, appeared all robed in white, and circled round with glory; and interposing between him, and the spectre, the latter gave a shriek that shook the room, and then vanished in a flame of fire; upon which the Saint turned to him with a look ineffably benign, and exhorting him to repentance, gave him his benediction, and disappeared.*

Ready as his tutor was to believe every thing, that exceeded belief, when alledged in the cause of Religion, the circumstance of his own having been mistaken for a Saint, staggered his faith in all the rest, and made him for once justly conclude that the whole miracle was no more than a fiction of that fear with which the screaming of the cats struck him in his sleep, for he now plainly traced the effects of their voices.

However, far from undeceiving him, he improved upon the thought; and as soon as his pupil concluded his tale, with a grave face and solemn air added a sequel to it, of equal truth, but dictated by a very different degree

degree of veracity; the former being deceived himself, and having eked out the illusions of his fear, as distracted imagination suggested to him; whereas the latter aggravated those illusions, by untruths premeditatedly devised to confirm that deception.

He said, *that grieved at the danger with which an unhappy prejudice of education threatened the spiritual safety of one so dear to him, instead of lying down to rest, he had fallen upon his knees, and poured out his soul, in prayer and supplication to Heaven to enlighten his (pupil's) mind, and convince him of his errors, in which holy exercise he had continued ever since, till this moment, when in the impulse of a persuasion, which he now perceived to have been divinely inspired, that his prayers were heard, he came to satisfy himself of the reality of so miraculous an event, for which he begged him to join in returning immediate thanks to Heaven, and the blessed Saint, who had wrought it.*

This completed the deception of his pupil, so far as to make him believe the truth of some parts of his own tale, which he was not altogether so certain of before. He arose therefore, and reconciling himself to the faith of his tutor, by the strongest, and most full professions, dedicated the remainder of the night with him to prayer, and pious conversation.

In the first heat of his devotion, he was for making the whole affair publick, and openly joining himself to that Religion, whose truth was thus confirmed to him. But his tutor moderated the fervency of his zeal, sensible that such a step would not only defeat the political designs of his friends, which must be carried on under a masque, and in whose success his own wishes were most warmly interested; but also overturn his own hopes of being well rewarded for the care of his education, by a church-living of great revenue, that was in the gift of one of his pupil's relations, who had promised it to him, as soon as the incumbent, then sinking under all the infirmities of extreme old age, should die: For his religious principles never interfered with his interest.

For these most weighty reasons, though as you may imagine he communicated only the former, he prevailed upon his convert to be content with the private practice, without the profession of his new faith, till he should in the fullness of time be so happy as to contribute his assistance to the great event, which should establish it in his own country.

Such an argument could not fail of effect, upon one who found the fervour of his devotion cool so fast, that in a few days the whole matter was entirely reversed, and his practice as libertine as ever, though fear of  
seeing

seeing any more spectres restrained his professions within more decent bounds. For so deeply was the dread of them imprinted on his mind, that to this day he dares not to sleep by himself, or be a moment alone in the dark: Though his tutor soon after his return home, divulged the whole affair, as far as it affected not himself, with the addition of many circumstances, if possible still more contemptibly ridiculous than the true, to revenge his procuring the living for one of his raking companions, and ingratiate himself with a particular enemy of his, from whom he expected a recompence for so pleasing a piece of scandal; to invalidate which was one of his pupil's motives for instituting this society.





## C H A P. XXIV.

*Account of the members continued. History of one who turned libertine, in speculation, after he had lost the power of being so in practice. How this happened; the force of literary vanity; and the reason why it is stronger than any other. Instances of the advantages reaped from encouraging genius. A new method of flattery is successful where all others had failed, and by a master-stroke makes vanity gain a signal triumph over virtue.*

**A**T the right hand of the superiour you see one, whose example should be a warning to mankind never to be off their guard against the allurements of vice, while there is any possibility, however remote and improbable, of their falling into it.

While youth might have been pleaded in excuse of passion; and the busy application of manhood extenuated any speculative errors in opinion, his conduct had been regulated by the strictest regard to the principles of moral virtue, and the precepts of Religion. But in the evening of his days, when all that heat and hurry give place to cool reflection, and the serenity of the prospect  
more

more than compensates for its approaching close, the whole scene was wretchedly reversed, and his setting sun over-cast, with a cloud of vices most blameable in any stage of life, but aggravated ten thousand-fold in his, to which they were unnatural.

I have told you before, that vanity was the cause of a fall, so reproachful to humanity: The manner though of its operating upon one, who seemed to be removed so far beyond its reach is worthy of attention.

In no instance is the power of vanity so tyrannically exerted over the human heart, as when it arises from an opinion of literary merit. The reason is obvious. Real learning is the most effectual check to vanity, as it shews the instability of its foundation. When therefore any thing that makes pretence, however falsely, to that name, seems to administer to its support, it instantly looks upon itself as above controul.

Though early engagement in the activer scenes of his country's service had prevented his making any great proficiency in the more abstruse pursuits of speculation, his natural inclination to them directed by a taste formed by the best education made him embrace all opportunities of patronizing every advance in science, and improvement in the finer arts.

The

The liberality with which he indulged this inclination soon marked him out to the attacks of every needy adventurer in the trade of letters. Projectors consulted him on their schemes. Poets submitted their works to his correction. His virtues, among which munificence was never forgot, were the inexhausted theme of panegyrick; and dedications declared to the world his abilities, and knowledge.

Adulation so gross was an affront to reason. He rejected with just contempt the praises to which he knew himself not entitled; and was superiour to the flattery, which compassion for the flatterer often made him seem to pay for. Happy had he always preserved the same delicacy!

Among the crouds of parasites, who lay in wait thus for his favour, was a person, whom idleness seduced to prefer this abject state of dependance to the pursuit of a liberal profession, which he had been bred to: A baseness aggravated by his possessing every qualification necessary to have made him eminent in any state.

This man, who had thoroughly studied the human heart, soon saw that any direct attack upon his patron would prove ineffectual. He therefore struck out a new scheme, the depth of which secur'd it from detection, tho' at the same time, the difficulty of carrying  
ing

ing it into execution would have discouraged any one, less anxious for success, and confident of his own abilities. He disguised the strongest flattery under the masque of the most cynical bluntness, and candour, and instead of praising all he did, and echoing in assent every word he spoke, he missed no occasion of differing in opinion with him, declaring he thought that being, who could debase the dignity of his nature so far as to give up his judgement to another, from any other motive than rational conviction, unworthy of the name of man.

A behaviour so singular necessarily attracted the notice of his patron, as the manner in which it was carried on, soon won his favour: For in all the debates of any moment, which this champion for liberty of thought held with him, he managed with such delicate art, as to lead him (his patron) to confute him, though frequently contrary to the opinion, with which he had originally set out: In trifles indeed, where being foiled could reflect no disgrace, he proceeded not with that caution, but often gained a victory, for which he laughed at himself when it was won.

But with others he observed not such moderation. Be the subject what it would, he exerted all his powers, (and great as I have said they were) till he silenced at least, if he

6 could



could not convince his adversary, over whom he then triumph'd in all the insolence of superiority.

Such a method could not fail of success ! his patron sure of coming off with honour, sought every opportunity of entering into debate with him, and contracted an esteem for one who as he thought had thus discovered to him his own abilities, while every one else declined entering into a contest, which always involved them in disgrace.

Encouraged by this success, he boldly ventured upon a stroke, the event of which was to decide his hopes. In gratification to his own depraved taste, he had written a treatise in which the grossest libertinism was set in so advantageous and alluring a light, and the arguments against it evaded with so much plausibility and true wit, as were almost sufficient to put virtue out of countenance, and debauch its sincerest votaries.

The contradiction between such principles, and the practice of his patron, through his whole life, would have deterred any one less enterprising, and experienced in the weaknesses of human nature, from disclosing them ; but he had lately made some discoveries, which emboldened him even to push his designs much farther, than owning himself the author of that book.

While

While the vigour of life had enabled his patron to persist in busier pursuits, he had despised the flattery paid to his literary merits; but as soon as the infirmities of age rendered him unfit for such employment, he with a natural partiality gave the preference to that preheminance, which he thought still within his reach, and affected to slight all fame, that was not founded on the nobler labours of the mind.

This was a sufficient direction to the parasite. He immediately shewed his book with a mysterious air, to several of his patron's friends, giving them broad hints at the same time, but under the seal of secrecy, that he was author of it. There is no way so effectual as this to spread any story. One whispered it to another, till in a few days, the whole town was in the secret.

The hints, and allusions which were every hour thrown out to the patron, on this occasion, perplexed him not a little, as he knew not what they meant. A secret though in the possession of so many could not possibly remain long such to him. One of his acquaintances provoked at the seeming affectation of his not understanding his hints, told him the whole affair.

Much as he was surprized at the account, vanity would not let him suppress it by a direct negative, as the book was mentioned

in terms of the highest praise. He answered with the coy evasions of modesty, the most effectual affirmation, and shifted off any farther discussion of the subject, till he should be better informed.

Accordingly the moment his friend left him, he sent for the author of the report, and charging him with it, desired to see the performance which he had done him the honour to father upon him.

The parasite, who took his cue from the looks of his patron, was far from denying the charge. He presented him the book without hesitation, saying with his usual bluntness that if it was not actually written by him, it was literally written from him, being nothing but what he had frequently said on those subjects; and therefore might without any injustice be asserted to be his.

The advantageous manner in which the patron had heard the book spoken of prevented his making any reply, till he should have read it, when he was so struck with the various beauties of it, that vanity subdued all his virtue, and deprived him of the power of denying it. “If the sentiments are mine!” (said he, blushing at his own baseness, as he spoke) “I am obliged to you for placing them in so advantageous a light; and think I ought to decline sharing in an honour, so much of which belongs to another.”——

Such a repulse was no way discouraging. The parasite repeated his assertion that the whole was genuinely his, both in words and sentiments, as indeed he knew not any other, whose they could be; and insisting that he had no more merit in the affair, than barely that of writing them down, a liberty for which he begged pardon, appealed to his former conduct to acquit him so mean a piece of flattery, as giving to another the honour of a work, which had not its equal.

It is not difficult to persuade a willing mind. The patron could no longer deny what was so clearly proved; and what his own conscience bore testimony to, against his false modesty. All that remained was to act in such a manner, that his practice should not contradict this declaration of his principles; and so raise a doubt of their authenticity.

But after having made the first step, he found no difficulty in this. He directly changed the whole tenour of his life. He laughed at morality, ridiculed Religion; and professed vices he was unable to practice: And lastly to compleat his character procured admission into this society, which, as I said, was the proof of every polite accomplishment and qualification; where he nods, as you see, over the grave, as insensible to the mirth, and pleasures, enjoyed by his companions, as of the despicableness and danger of his own situation.

As



As for his parasite, his end was gained. From that moment he commanded him as he pleased, sharing in the enjoyment of his fortune while he lived; and sure of such a portion of it, if he survived him, as should sufficiently supply his appetites, the only use for which he desired a fortune.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.



